PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE TWELVE PAGES.

The Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday 2-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1st Aug	ARABIA	7903	.....	....
8th „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
15th „	PERSIA	7951	.....	....
22nd „	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6898
29th „	MARMORA	10509	.....	....
5th Sept	EGYPT	7912	MACEDONIA	10512
12th „	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	....
19th „	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
26th „	EGYPT	7912	.....	....
3rd Oct.	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
10th „	ARABIA	7903	.....	....
17th „	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6522
24th „	PERSIA	7951	.....	....
31st „	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6525

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th „	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	....
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621	.....	....
13th „	EGYPT	7912	.....	....
20th „	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th „	ARABIA	7903	.....	....
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	....
10th „	PERSIA	7951	.....	....
17th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th „	MANTUA	11000	.....	....
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505

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TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. 1908.
SALAZIE	4,147	Ailland	3rd Sept. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Parillon	29th „
SYDNEY	4,118	X	26th Nov. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	24th Dec „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Parillon	14th August 1908.
SYDNEY	4,118	X	11th Sept. „
NERA	5538	Schmitz	9th Oct. „

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D. BALDUINO	4,586	Maganzini	15th Sept 1908.
R. RUBATTINO	4,586	L. Mancini	15th Oct. 1908.

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BOMBAY TO PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Aug 1908.
ISCHIA	5,000	G. Bertito	17th Sept 1908.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Oct. 1908.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 280.

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI (direct).

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 30th July	9 a.m.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 31st July	6 a.m.*

* On arrival of the English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on MONDAY 3rd Aug. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 30th July calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, sailing on or about 1st Aug.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
29th July, 1908.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
F. FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	1st August 1908
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908
AFRICA	4,598	P. Badessich	1st October 1908
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th Nov. 1908.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7,383	Captain ...	24th August 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the
ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House 32, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Single. Rs.	A. Return. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Single. Rs.	B. Return. Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	496
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	658	*1135	570	*920	489	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
A. Trafford Hall	..	.....	July 25	.....
G. City of Paris	..	July 13	Aug. 15	.....
C. City of Manchester	..	July 26	Aug. 25	.....
B. Merton Hall	..	Aug. 6	Aug. 25	.....
C. City of Karachi	..	Sept. 8	.....	Sept. 26
A. Trafford Hall	..	Oct. 10	.....	Oct. 28
C. City of Glasgow	..	Oct. 18	.....	Nov. 5
C. City of Manchester	..	Oct. 26	.....	Nov. 15
C. City of London	..	Nov. 7	.....	Nov. 28
B. Merton Hall	..	Nov. 19	Dec. 10	.....
A. City of Benares	..	Nov. 27	.....	Dec. 18 1909
A. City of Sparta	..	Dec. 14 1909	.....	Jan. 2
A. Trafford Hall	..	Jan. 10	.....	Jan. 13

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

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CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
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HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Manager.*

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
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HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

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CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

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Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
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Calcutta	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
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J. GREIG,
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INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,468,244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
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F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD
ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Ye 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS	„ 15,050,000

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Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

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Manager.
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Albert Buildings,
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Our articles are by well-known writers and players, and will greatly interest all readers, whether golfers or not.

PROGRAMME:

Golf, the Best of Games	by Dr. W. W. Tulloch
How to Prepare for a Ladies' Golf Championship	by May Hezlett
The Weapons of War	by W. Auchterlonie
Hints to Young Golfers	by Tom Morris
Honour in Golf	by Dr. J. G. McPherson
Match V. Medal Play	by Andrew Kirkaldy
Eminent Men as Golfers	by Dr. J. G. McPherson
A Story of the Links	by the Duke of Argyll

COMMENCED IN *The Bombay Gazette.* OF JUNE 20th.

SCOTTISH TRIALS. 1908.

TRADE  MARK

As usual, the most noticeable feature was the overwhelming popularity and success of

DUNLOP TYRES

OFFICIAL RESULTS IN BRIEF:
119 daily non-stop runs were made on
DUNLOPS.
57 daily non-stop runs were divided between 4 other Makes of Tyres.
9 Cars made complete non-stop runs on all five days on
DUNLOPS.
4 Cars made complete non-stop runs on all five days on other Makes of Tyres.
HILL CLIMBS.
30 first places in all seven classes on
DUNLOPS.
5 first places divided between other Makes of Tyres.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, and 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

TEA, COFFEE, OILMANSSTORES, HAMS, BACON, CHEESE.

LIPTONS

QUALITY AND EXCELLENCE.

NOTE ADDRESS FOR WHOLESALE SUPPLIES
23 to 33, APOLLO St., FORT, BOMBAY.
POST BOX No. 248 NICOLL ROAD, KARACHI.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1
BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.
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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 2-8.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayapual and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.
PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.
This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.
Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.
CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.
COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of rest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE MEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 8, Bond Street, Clerkenwell Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 12 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., ... SYOULLA, and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised under the titles ... ZARODA, The New Brain and Nerve Food, ... See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE is hereby given that HOOSAI-NOODDIN BIN CAMALOODDIN, of Bombay, Mahomedan, has contracted for the absolute sale of the property hereunder described to my client. All persons having any claim to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, gift, trust, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at his Office, No. 44, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate at 2nd Kamatipura Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 48 1-9 square yards or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3480, New No. 10243, Old Survey No. 3060, and New Survey No. 5847, and Assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 1164, and Street No. 70, and bounded on the East by the property of Kanda Nursu, on the West by the property of Memon Oosmankhan, on the North by the 2nd Kamatipura Street and on the South by a sweeper's passage.—Dated the 28th day of July, 1908.

FARDUNJI P. PAVRI,
Purchaser's Attorney.

I THE UNDERSIGNED JEHANGIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, residing at Readymoney House, Malabar Hill, hereby notify to all whom it may concern that I have taken upon myself the NAME of COWASJEE JEHANGIR in lieu and in the place of the names of Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir and J. Cowasjee Jehangir, heretofore borne by me and at times hereafter shall be called by the name of COWASJEE JEHANGIR, and by that name shall name, style and write myself upon all occasions whatever.

J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR.

READY MONEY HOUSE,
MALABAR HILL,
BOMBAY, 23RD JULY, 1908.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma, Rangoon, up to 12 o'clock, noon, on the 20th October, 1908, for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING, ACCOUTREMENTS, SADDLERY and MISCELLANEOUS STORES, for the Civil and Military Police, in Burma for a period of two years, namely, from the 1st April, 1909 to 31st March, 1911.

Tenders must be submitted in the prescribed forms, and all particulars regarding the Contract can be obtained on application to the Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma, Rangoon.

Samples of all articles can be seen at the Police Supply Stores, Rangoon, during office hours on any day except Sundays and Gazetted Holidays.

Tenders will be opened in presence of those who choose to be present and the Undersigned does not bind himself to accept or recommend for acceptance the lowest or any Tender.

E. B. WHITING,
Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma.

THE MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SEASON TICKETS.

THE Public are informed that on and from the 15th JULY, 1908, SEASON TICKETS over the Broad and Metre Gauge portions of this line will be issued by the General Traffic Manager, Central Station, Madras. Application may be made either to him direct or to the Station Masters concerned as at present.

2. On and from the 1st AUGUST, 1908. Season Tickets over the Metre Gauge portion of this Railway will be issued by the Deputy Traffic Manager, Dharwar, and applications may be made to him or to the stations concerned.

3. Short distance Season Tickets i.e. those between Stations not more than 26 miles apart can only be made available from the 1st or the 15th day of the month while long distance Tickets can be obtained at any time subject to the usual notice.

AGENT'S OFFICE,
Post Box No. 55, Madras, N. E.,
21st July, 1908.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of Jewellery advertised to take place To-day, is POSTPONED till TUESDAY, the 4th proximo.

AUCTION SALE OF VIYELLA FLANNEL, WOOL VENETIANS, HOSIERY, AND LACES.

On SATURDAY, the 1st August, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Haji Adam and Sons.

F. S. & Co., U. S. No. 3465—1 case 6 pieces Viyella Flannel, 31—36 inches.
F. S. & Co. U.S. No. 200—1 case 9 pieces Wool Venetians of assorted colours.
No. 150-3—4 Parcels Hosiery.
No. 152-4—3 Parcels valuable Silk embroidery laces.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARLS.

On TUESDAY, the 4th prox. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. W. & A. Graham and Co. and on account and risk of Mr. Ramchander Laloobhoy, the following parcel of pearls, returned from London.

Parcel No. 419—1 Bunch 10 strings 82 pearls about 72 chows.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 1st August, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Landed property at Chowpati.

Under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the owner, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of August 1908, at the hour of 5 p.m. (S.T.), put up for Sale by Public Auction, on the Premises, the undermentioned immoveable property:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage and buildings erected thereon situate at Chowpaty in the Registration District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1962 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded on the North by Chowpaty Road, on the South by Babulnath Cross Road and beyond it vacant land belonging to the Government, on the East by the property of the late Meherbai, widow of Nawroji Ardeshir Davar, and on the west by the property belonging to the estate of the late Tulsidas Kissandas and which piece of land is Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue as quit and ground rent property under Old Nos. 85,85-A and New Nos. 11311 and 11313, Old Survey No. 3 C and D and New Survey No. 7301 and which premises are Registered in the Bombay of the Municipality under Ward D No. 2575 and Street Nos. 76-78.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the said Messrs. Captain and Vaidya at their Office at No. 11, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF MARINE AND NAVAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 17th proximo and following days, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) each day, sale be Public Auction, at the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, a quantity of old Marine and Naval Stores, consisting of brass, copper and lead (old) cordage, canvas, blocks, chains, cable and rigging boats, drums, empty casks, packing cases, &c., &c.

The above will be on view four days before the Sale.

Terms of Sale.—A deposit of 10 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and articles cleared within eight days, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited and lots resold for the benefit of State.

ON COMMISION SALE.

2 Full size very large oil paintings of Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria and Prince Consort.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 29TH JULY, 1908.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

FLORA ANNIE STEEL'S LATEST

INDIA THROUGH THE AGES.

A POPULAR AND PICTURESQUE HISTORY OF HINDUSTAN.

With 7 Maps and a full Index,

Price, Rs. 3-6.

This work, by the well-known author of "On the Face of the Waters," is the first considerable attempt to present the History of Hindustan, as a complete and composite whole, in a single volume and at a popular price. As such, it is confidently recommended to the attention of teachers and students, as well as to the general reader anxious to acquaint himself accurately with the annals of the Dependency.

Mrs. Steel divides her narrative into three Parts—Part I, The Ancient Age; Part II, The Middle Age; and Part III, The Modern Age, thus carrying her story from the period of the Hymns of the Rig-Veda to the Mutiny of 1857-59.

The history is illustrated by seven maps, viz: India to B. C. 31, India to A.D. 1060, India to A.D. 1483, India to A.D. 1556, India to A.D. 1707, India to A. D. 1757, and India at the present day.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABE LANDED PROPERTIES at Abdul Rahman Street and Narayen Dhuru Street.

Under instructions from Merwanji Kaikhusroo, Esqr., as the sole arbitrator appointed by Mr. Salebhoy Habibulla, Administrator of the estate of Heptulla Salebhoy and Mr. Nooroodin Shaik Adam, formerly carrying on business under the name, style and firm of Messrs. S. N. Shaik Adam and Co. to wind up the said firm, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of July, at the hours mentioned below the following very valuable landed properties on the Premises either in one lot or separately.

AT 4-30 P. M. (S. T.)

Firstly: All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being in Syed Abdul Reheman Street or Rangari Mohalla Street fronting on the East side thereof without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 125 and 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Property hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the North by the property of Abdul Alli Faizoolabhai, on or towards the West by the said Syed Abdul Reheman Street and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Goolamhoosein Mahomedally and Allibux Mahomedally, but now of memon and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward B. No. 70 and Street Nos. 325 to 327, Syed Abdul Reheman Street.

AT 5 P.M. (S.T.).

Secondly: All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Narayan Dhuru Street, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay fronting on the south side of the said Narayen Dhuru Street, containing by admeasurement 305 and 7/9 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward B. No. 922 (1) and Street No. 3, Narayen Dhuru Street, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Hyderalli Cassamji, on or towards the West by the respective properties formerly and now of Hyderalli Bhaimeya and formerly of Abdulalli Goolam Hoosein, but now of Ibrahim Abdulalli Muchhalla and formerly of Dhubjibhoy Framji, but now the property firstly hereinbefore described, on or towards the North by the said Narayen Dhuru Street, and on or towards the South by the sweeper's passage and which said premises first and secondly hereinbefore described are now in the occupation of the firm of Heptulla Shaik Adam and Co. and their tenants.

For further particulars and printed copies of the particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bicknell Merwanji and Romer, Attorneys for the said Administrator at their office at 14-K Hummum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Waterloo Mansions near the Wellington Fountain, Fort (near the Elphinstone College) by order of the concerned, stock-in-trade belonging to Messrs. Connor Gerard & Co., consisting of valuable and neat-made French-polished Artistic design teakwood and Mahoganized household furniture, such as upholstered sofas, lady's and gent's easychairs, light chairs, teapoys, cabinet, book-cases, dressing wash-hand and writing tables, almiras, cub-boards, pieces of rich silk furniture tapestries, cretonne, chints, curtain cloth, billiard requisites, glass door shop cupboard, iron safe, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th Inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Apollo Chambers, Apollo Bunder, opposite the Bowen Church, the surplus substantial-made teakwood and blackwood furniture of the Pyrke's Apollo Hotel, consisting of dining tables and chairs, side-boards, dumbwaiters, easychairs, wooden bed-steads, almiras, clothes presses, chests of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, bedroom sofas, glass gas chandeliers, two large cooking stoves, iron tanks, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 31st Inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Sargent House, Apollo Bunder, near the Saluting Battery, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard, dinnerwaggon, marble-topped tables and teapoys, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, lined velvet, cabinets, easychairs, teapoys, bedsteads, single and double mirror door almirah, clothes press, chest of drawer, marble-topped drawing and washhand tables, bedroom sofas, valuable engravings, partition screen, Church organ, revolving office table, glassware, crockery ware, and platedware, Hinks' lamps, table ornaments, etc., the property of G. F. Cooke, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

IMPORTANT TO MILLOWNERS AND MACHINERY MERCHANTS.

Auction Sale of the electric Light Plant and Machinery of the Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder.

Under instructions, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th Prox., at 4 p.m. the following:

1 Boiler by Marshall, Sons and Co., 20 N. H. P., Loco. type multitubular.
1 Alternative Current Mordy's dynamo with exetor.
9 Transformers.
1 High tension switch board.
1 Boiler by Marshall, Sons and Co., 25 N. H. P., Loco type.
1 Vertical high pressure Roby and Co., 14 H.P. engine with Silver Town and Co. compound dynamo of 104 Volts and 174 amperes.
1 Boiler by Marshall, Sons and Co., 25 M. H. P. loco. type.
1 Vertical high pressure Roby and Co., 14 H. P. engine with a silver Town and Co. compound dynamo, 104 Volts and 170 amperes.
1 Lot tension switch board for two dynamos.
1 Spare Voltmetere Waters heater, etc.
1 Lot electric Chandlier, 1 lot gas Chandlier.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 29TH JULY, 1908.

ALMANAC for 1908.—Descriptive Sheet Almanac. A Compendium of Official and Commercial Information. Always useful and available in a Condensed Form. Price Four Annas. Apply Box No. 406, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate,—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. I. R. Gardener, 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

A GRAND DISPLAY of fashionable popular motor cars. Big range of choice. Sunbeam, Darracq, Ford, Horbick. All Horse powers, all types of body. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere cad be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head & Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No 497. c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work. Binding, Stationery, etc.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

MATRIMONIAL.—A young PARSEE GENTLEMAN, of a respectable family, desires to correspond with a respectable Parsee Lady with a view to matrimony. Correspondence, strictly confidential. Apply with particulars to Box No. 1359, Advs. Dept., the "Bombay Gazette."

MEDICAL MAN, with 14 years experience willing to accept ENGAGEMENT of a permanent nature Has had experience in Hospitals, Emigration Service and Pharmacy; also Medical Charge of Vessels. European, Bachelor, age 38. Apply Box No. 1390, c/o "Bombay Gazette."

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robey & Co. certificated 50 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete réchauffé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish, Price Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 397, care of "Bombay Gazette."

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ST. RAPHAEL WINE.—An Ideal Tonic Wine, invaluable for invalids and people of weak digestion. Highly recommended by all the leading Physicians in Paris. Rs. 2 per bottle. PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

SEEDS! SEEDS!—Vegetable and Flower for the Coming Season. Fresh supply received every Third Week.—PALEKAR and Co., Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TO LET.—In the Apollo Chambers, TWO COMMODIOUS FLATS with Tasselated floors. For particulars Apply Manager, Pyrke's Apollo Hotel.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay)

WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists, are REMOVING from their present Premises to CENTURY BUILDINGS, 45 and 47, Hornby Road, opposite John Roberts & Co., Ltd., from 1st May next.

WANTED an experienced MARINE INSURANCE CLERK. Apply Box No. 1412, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—An experienced and competent CARDING and SPINNIG MASTER. Apply with testimonials to the AGENTS, Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings. Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

YOUR ADDRESS, PLEASE, FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS Which we offer for nought to All at their own choice!!! VAIDYA SHASTRI, JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF very valuable landed Properties at Princess Street.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in appeal from its Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Appeal No. 1304 of 1903.
Suit No. 423 of 1901.

Vasantrao Madhavrao.......................Appellant and Plaintiff.
vs.
Anandrao Gunpatrao and others...Respondents and Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Special Commissioner, appointed by the Consent Decree, herein dated the 16th day of March, 1908, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. (Auctioneers), will put up for sale by Public Auction, the following immoveable property on the day and at the time (S. T.) hereinafter mentioned. The sale of the property will be held on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES.

LOT No. 3.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th July, 1908, at 4 p.m.

All those two pieces or parcels of land or ground the first of Pension and Tax tenure, and second of Quit and Ground Rent tenure, the first containing by admeasurement 251 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 365 and 1142, and 1143, Collector's New Nos. 2243 and 6869, Old Survey No. 10-1214 and New Survey Nos. 3-38 and 2/51, (1) the second containing by admeasurement (441) four hundred and forty-one square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 1142 and 1143, Collector's New Nos 6869 and 6870, Old Survey Nos. 1199 and 1200, and New Survey Nos. 4-38 and 1-51, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its C Ward under Ward Nos. 2800 and 2801 and Street Nos. 300 to 308 with the messuages, tenements and dwellinghouses standing thereon, situate lying and being at Princess Street, within the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, bounded on or towards the North by the Princess Street, on or towards the South partly by the properties secondly and thirdly hereinafter described, partly by the property of Luxuman Govind and by a gully opening on the Kolbhat Wady Lane, on or towards the East by the property of Balji Bapooji Moroji and others, and on or towards the West by the property of Soonder Atmaram Wasudeoji and others.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari vacant land or ground, the Fazandar whereof is Khatizabai, widow of Ebrahim Saheb Hydadi, situate, lying and being at Kolbhat Wadi, in the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 83 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 38, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its C Ward under Ward No. 2506 and Street No. 21, and bounded on or towards the North by the property firstly hereinbefore described, on or towards the South by the said Kolbhat Wadi, on or towards the East by the property of Balji Bapooji Moroji, and on or towards the West by the property of Luxumon Gowria.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari vacant land or ground, the Fazandar whereof is Khatizabai, widow of Ebrahim Saheb Hydadi, situate, lying and being at Kolbhat Wadi in the Town and Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 176 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Survey No. 38, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its C Ward under Ward N. 2508 and Street No. 23, and bounded on or towards the North by the property firstly hereinabove described, on or towards the South by the Kolbhat Wadi, on or towards the East by a lane and beyond that the property of Luxumon Gowria, and on or towards the West by the property of Soonder Atmaram and others.

Lot No. 4.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 29th July, 1908, at 4 p. m.

A third share in all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Princess Street, in the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 21, Collector's New No. 164, Old Survey No. 25-1214 and New Survey No. 2-52, assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its C Ward under Ward No. 2802 and Street No. 10, admeasuring 382 square yards or thereabouts, and standing in the books of the Collector of Bombay in the name of Vasudeo Keshowji, and bounded on the East by the property of Vithoba Mankoji, on the West by the property of Dinanath Hurrischandra, on the South by the property of Dadabhoy Hormusji and on the North by the Princess Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bicknell, Mervanji and Romer, Attorneys for the Special Commissioner, at their office at No. 14K., Sardar's Building, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SALE of Piece-Goods.

Messrs. SORARJEE COWASJEE & Co., under instructions and by order of Seth Manshanker Vajeshanker Desai, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Lukhmidass Dwarkadass Barbhaya and H. E. Coates, partners in the firm of Messrs. L. B. Coates & Co., sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th day of July, 1908, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), the following goods which were indented by the following merchants, and which are not yet taken up by them according to the terms and conditions of their indents.

Goods indented by Ramdass Purshotam—
1542/43—2 cases, nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards, No. 33141, 34151, 35161.
1550/55—6 cases, nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards, No. 33151, 34161, 35171.
1598, 1606—9 cases, nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards, No. 33171, 34181, 35189.
1574/80—7 cases nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards, No. 33161, 34171, 35181.

Goods indented by Valjee Jagjivan—
1527/30—4 cases, nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards, No. 13300, 13400, 13,500.
1565/68—4 cases, nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards, No. 14400, 14500, 14600.
1608/13—6 cases, nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards, No. 34000, 64000, 94000.
1590/93—4 cases, nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards, No. 24400, 25400, 26400.

Goods indented by Lukhmidass Bhimji—
1519/20, 1522/25—6 cases, nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards, No. 1700, 3400, 5100.
1556/58, 1560/63—7 cases, nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards, No. 2200, 4400, 6600.
1614/15, 1617/18—4 cases, nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards, No. 15300, 16400, 17500.
1581/82, 1584/88—7 cases, nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards, No. 2700, 5400, 8100.

Goods indented by V. Mohanlal & Co.—
1/2—2 cases, white yellow jin prints, each 60 pieces, 25/21 by 45 to 50 yards.
5/6—2 cases, white ground prints, each 68 pieces, 32 by 29 to 40 yards.

Goods indented by Ramchand Hemchand—
1362—1 bale, grey madapolum, each 150 pieces, 52½ by 22 yards.

Terms of Sale.—A deposit of 25 per cent. to be paid at the time of knocking down the lots, to the purchasers and balance to be paid and goods cleared from the Princess Dock Ware houses within eight days from the day of sale at purchasers' expenses.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 29TH JULY, 1908.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE GOODS.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th inst., at 4 p.m., (S. T.) at their Rooms by order of the concerned the following goods:—

On account and at the risk of Ramjee Kanjee—
36 cases white shirtings.
14 cases white mulls.
20 cases white lawns.
1 case vein lenos.

On account and at the risk of Mathooradas—
3 bales grey dhooties.

On account and at the risk of Amratlal Jamnadas—
1 case Pekin satin.

On account and at the risk of Bhimjee Ranchod—
1 case Pekin satin.
2 cases Bengaline.
1 case cotton sarees.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 29TH JULY, 1908.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest will be allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum [illegible]

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq. (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ....Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
AGENT.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL.........................£ 6,000,000
SURPLUS.........................£ 796,815

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits sued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandise to.

L. COMBE,
Manager.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., MILLERS STORES, COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. *Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.*

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS *for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are executed by an expert.*

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS "KEYMER." LONDON.

B.G.

"APENTA"

Natural Hungarian Aperient Water.

Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.

THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT.

For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, and GOUTY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ASK FOR Huntly Blend, and take no other.

When you ask for Club Blend

SEE THAT IT IS IN A Square Bottle and bears the Old Lamp Trade Mark.

JOHN JAMESON'S THREE STAR WHISKEY

PURE POT STILL. Famous for 100 YEARS.

JOHN JAMESON and SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN.

Distillers to H.M. the King.

BEWARE of AMBIGUOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.



The ONLY ONE ORIGINAL FIRM OF DASTOOR OCULISTS IS

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,

OPPT. THE "BOMBAY CLUB," FORT.

Where Eyes are Examined (FREE of CHARGE) to correct all complicated Errors of Refraction, by our Surgeon-Oculist, DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Westminster and other PRINCIPAL EYE HOSPITALS of LONDON) holding DIPLOMAS and CERTIFICATES by the PROFESSORS of the Hospitals testifying to his being "A THOROUGHLY ABLE AND QUALIFIED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, AND A NEAT AND SKILFUL OPERATOR."

GUARANTEED first quality goods supplied at EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA.	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

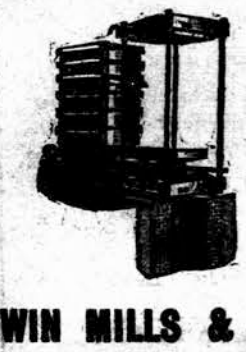
Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

HYDRAULIC PRESSES FOR PACKING COTTON, WOOL, &c



EDWIN MILLS & [illegible]
HUDDERSFIELD, England.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Frames, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs made and supplied.—[illegible] No. 6.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

NOTICE.

WANTED, BOARDING and LODGING with a respectable Family in Bombay, for about 5 months. Apply to—

MIR M. KHAN,
Garden Road,
Preedy Quarter,
Karachi.

WANTED.

AN ACTIVE PARTNER, in an Established English Engineering Agency Business; Capital required about Rs. 25,000 for stock and further developments.

Apply for particulars to
Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
18, Bank Street, Fort.

THE FINEST PEARS

WILL BE READY the latter end of July, and APPLES, the middle of August. Delivery in any part of India, by V.-P. Parcel Post, at Rs. 4-2 9-lb. basket. All charges included. APPLES and PEARS from Bundrole Orchards were supplied to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES during the Royal Tour.

Apply to
Captain R. C. LEE,
Bundrole Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.

WATERPROOF PAULINS FOR THE MONSOON.

Obtainable from
W. CROWDER & CO., LD.,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND.
(BROKER).

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar, Bombay.

LADIES' DRESS MAKING IS Under the supervision of an able CUTTER of Thirty years' experience. DRESSES MADE within the shortest notice.

A. FREDOON AND CO.
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

S. T. MURUGAPPA CHETTYAR & CO.'S CIGARS

have reached the acme of perfection.

The Cream of the English Society esteems our Ganesha Planters.

Customers are cordially invited at
OUR NEW DEPOT,
THE APOLLO HOTEL BUILDING.
No. 5A, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates to "The Bombay Gazette" are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—Delivered Free.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount. Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	„ 13 12	„ [illegible]
Quarterly	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly	„ 2 8	„ 2 0

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	Subscription. Rate.	Discount. Rate.
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SINGLE COPY ... ... ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	Rs. 4-0 Per Inch.
Second do.	„ 3-8 do. do.
Third do.	„ 3-0 do. do.
Fourth do.	„ 2-8 do. do.
Fifth and upwards	„ 2-0 do. do.
Minimum charge	„ 6-0 do. do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length time, special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

POST FREE.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	4	5

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

POST FREE.

Yearly	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 7
Quarterly	4

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Strathgarry 2,840 tons, Captain D. Stanhope sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goalpara, 1,358 tons, Captain W. J. Bishop, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Bushire, with a general cargo, 74 cases opium and 34 deck passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, 27th July 1908, should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN. MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Northbrook..Lt. E. W. Huddleston...R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge ......Lieut La Touche......R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry ......R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Survey St
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 28.

Arcadia.........3513 Valentine...Shanghai 5-8 P & O Co
Alavi..........2324 Fruin Hill ....B & P S N Co
Bahadur......2936 Cubbin ....T Jeewandas
Brazilliana ....2458 Tamblyn ....Cargo Bros Co
Brand......1519 Evensen ....W & A Graham & Co
Clematis......2329 Davies ....James Mackintosh & Co
Firozee.........2005 Watson......................B & P S N Co
Frankdale..........3099 Kidd ....W & A G & Co
Garscube.........2297 Storey ....W & A G & Co
Haldari ...1563 DeLorine Mauritius ...24-7 B I S N Co
Kt. Errant ...4778 Kindall ....K N & Co
Kirley Bank......2092 Kerr ....W & A G & Co
Kirkee.............2275 Watson ......W & A Graham & Co
Kt. Templar ....4601Billett .... W & A G & Co
Kenley...............2429 Wilson ......W & A Graham & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler ....M M & Co
Monsoeri ......1735 Hanna ....B & P S N Co
Mombassa......2786 English ....F Muir & Co
Nowaal Bahr.. 178 Maceda ....Sultan of Muscat
Nawab..........1041 Benson ....T Morrison & Co
Oriental............3085 Snow ....P & O Co
Rahmani......1172 Geddie ....N F B & P S N Co
Ras Issa ....2442 Parett.................W & A Graham & Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'tius Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2736 Taylor ....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa...........1675 Tipper ....M M & Co
Shah Nasir ...2555 Revill ....Shah S N Co of India
Shah Najam...2751 Foster ...R A Willis...Shah S N Co
Scindia ....2050 Chidley ....M M & Co
Sanctoria...2378Ward ....Bombay Co
Virawa.........2116 Carre...Calcutta...M Mackenzie & Co
Warora ....2565 Shepherd ...Calcutta M M & Co
Wearmouth............2339 Catto.........Bombay & Co
Umzumbi.......2138 Miller.............................R A Willis
Xima .... 146 Mahomed.....................Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel. Ton. Capt. Dest. Date. Agents.
B Othello......3327 Brodley...Hull 4-8 Finlay Muir & Co
C&R Trafford Hall 3434 Hood. 29-7 Newport K N & Co
D&E Chapra 3954 Henderson Antwerp 10-8 M M & Co
F Malta ......3900 Shanghai ......Powell...4-8 P & O Co
G Moshtari...1110 Core...Busreh..31-7..B & P S N Co Ld
H Naderi....1164 Gray ....Busreh ....9-8 B & P S N Co
K Labuan...2293 Ross...Dunkirk ...30-7 W & A G & Co
L Bahadari...829 Fakeera ....N F Bo S N Co Ld
M Ponani...552Shamsodin...........N F Bo S N Co Ld
N Hyndford...2775 Howie Philadelphia 30-7 R A Willis
O Mozaffari.1387 Molohy...R S Ports 4-8 B & P S N Co
P Stolzenfels.3554Schmidt....K'chi ...30-7W & A G & Co

M W D D

Persons...........Comdr F G Bird ....R Navy

H W P D

Dwarka.......759 McDiarmed ...Busreh...30-7M M & Co
Indravati ...513 Fakeera ......K'chi 29-7 Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri ......553 Mahomed ....N F Bo S N Co Ld
Mahanadi...547 Fakeera ....N F Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati...524 Mahomed ...M'goa 30-7 Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 City of Manchester Findlay K'chi 31-7 K N & Co
2 Britannia...1970 Garrick...L'pool 31-7 W&A G & Co
7 Takasaki Maru 2943 Mocker Kobe 4 8 N Y Kaisha
8 F Ferdinand 3873 Nitsche Trieste 1-8 A L S N Co
9 Kaiser.........1714Pohlenz ...Z'bar ...31-7A Strandes
12 Arabia...4167Spicer ......London.......1-8 P & O Co
14 Linga.........951Rothwell ...K'chi...31-7 M M & Co
15 Goalpara....1500 Bishop ....N F M M & Co
16 Kasara......505Cutbush ....N F M M & Co

ARRIVAL.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
27	Goalpara s	Bishop.........	Bushire, July 15

DEPARTURE.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Strathgarry s	Stanhope......	Calcutta

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. N. Co's. s. s. Matiana left Portsaid, on the morning of the 27th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's. s. s. Somali, arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 25th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co's. s. s. Capri from Hongkong left Singapore for Penang and Bombay on the 28th instant.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Totomi Maru left Singapore, for Colombo on the 25th instant.

The same Co.'s Steamer Takasaki Maru arrived here on the 27th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—37 bales wool, D Goolabchund; 500 bales wool, C Nanji; 20 bales wool, L Trecomji; 45 bales wool V Sunderji; 25 bales wool, L Pudumsey; 1 bale wool, F Goculdas: 45 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 88 cwts castor oil, M Buxabhoy.

FOR NEW YORK.

Britannia s—800 cwts weedseed, Volkart Bros ; 4 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—131 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co; 38 bales hides and skins R M Kooka; 45 cwts deer horns, E Moolji; 23 bales skins, R Moloobhoy; 24 bales skins, Haji Ahmed Oomer, 1 bale carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 1 bale hides H N Haji Issa.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Trafford Hall s—4,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co: 4,000 cwts poppyseed Volkart Bros.

Labuan s—6,000 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ODESSA.

E F Ferdinand s—204 cwts turmeric, S Damji and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 500 tons Manganese ore, D B Lam and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Trafford Hall s—2,000 cwts linseed, 260 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Labuan s—16 bales hides, Nizamoodin and Co ; 200 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Bros ; 305 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

E F Ferdinand s—100 bales cotton, N Cursetji and Co ; 2,200 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros,

FOR HONGKONG.

Takasaki Maru s—500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

Malta s—50 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co ; 7 chests opium, P and O Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta s—156 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co ; 150 tons old iron, C Boggiano and Co.

THE NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE

Claims paid £24,000,000.

Extract from "The Review."

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed, that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

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ADDRESS: GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS, *Parsi Bazaar Street.*

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., General Agents.

O. C. B. WIMBUSH, Manager.

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

Large Decrease in Relief Numbers.

The Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 18th July give the following details :—

UNITED PROVINCES.

Good rain has fallen everywhere. The heaviest falls are 8½ inches in Lucknow, 7 inches in Muttra, and 6 inches or more in Agra. Aligarh, Etawah, Mainpuri, Farrukhabad, Allahabad, Jaunpur and Mirzapur. Rain is sufficient everywhere for autumn sowings which are completed or nearing completion in several districts and elsewhere are in full swing. In a few districts more rain is required for rice. Germination has been good. Fields are being ploughed for spring crops. Sugarcane is in good condition though slightly injured by white-ants in four districts. Floods have done some damage to sugar-cane in Shahjehanpur and to cotton in Agra. Prices remain very high and in general are stationary. They have risen in two and have fallen in one district. Imports continue large in some of the famine districts and grain is still being imported into the hills. Scarcity of fodder and water is at an end and the condition of agricultural stock is improving.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Prospects are much improved by recent rain. There has been a further decrease of over 83,000 in the numbers on relief. Workers have decreased by over 118,000 and are everywhere leavr ing works for agricultural operations. The number on gratuitous relief has risen by 35,000. Relief works have been closed in Muttra and Allahabad and final doles to those on gratuitous relief are being given in several less affected districts. The condition of the people is good and cholera and small-pox are rapidly abating. Quinine is being distributed free in all famine districts. Charitable money is being utilized for purchase of cattle and clothing. 3,050 persons are on relief on private works. The numbers on Government relief are:—on relief works 157,927 ; on aided works 24,523 ; dependants 1,303 ; on gratuitous relief 544,103 ; in poor-houses 2,486 : total 730,342. The largest total figures are :—Bahraich 156,397 ; Mirzapur, with Family Domains 85,560 ; Kheri 84,708 ; Banda 61,458 ; Sitapur 56,284 and Gonda 53,899. Prices :—Garhwal 5 ; Almora 8 1-4 ; Chakrata 8 ; Kheri and Hamirpur 9 ; Mirzapur 6 1-2 to 10 ; Jalaun 9 3-8; Jhansi 9 7-8 ; Banda 9 7-16 : Allahabad 10 7-16 ; elsewhere 11 to 13 seers per rupee.

PUNJAB.

Good rain fell all over the Province except at a few stations in the south-western districts where moderate rain was received. The price of wheat is falling in Hissar, Gurgaon, Ambala, Ludhiana, Ferozepore, Sialkot, Gujranwala and Rawalpindi and is rising in Jullundur, Amritsar and Lyallpur. Wheat is selling between warning and scarcity rates in Gurgaon, Delhi, Lahore, Gujranwala, Rawalpindi, Mianwali, Lyallpur, Jhang and Multan; at scarcity rates in Ferozepore, Sialkot and Shahpur and above scarcity rates in all other districts. Prices of other food-grains are above scarcity rates everywhere. Sowings of autumn crops continue on irrigated and unirrigated areas. More rain is still wanted in parts of Ambala and Jullundur. Standing crops are in good condition and have generally improved owing to recent rains. Cattle are generally in good to fair condition. Fodder is scarce in Gurgaon, Delhi, Ferozepore, Sialkot and parts of Ambala and Multan. There is no complaint regarding the water-supply. 942 persons attended the famine test works in Gurgaon against 1,062 last week.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Some rain fell in the Peshawar and Bannu districts during the week but none in Dera Ismail Khan. It was beneficial to standing crops and to autumn sowings. More rain is required in every district. Harvesting of extra spring crops continues in Bannu with outturn average. Charri, maize, mong and moth sowings are in progress in Peshawar. The condition of standing crops is average both on irrigated and unirrigated areas. Fodder is procurable. The water-supply is sufficient except in the Swabi tahsil of the Peshawar district. Irrigation from the Paharpur Canal in Dera Ismail Khan and from Government canals in Peshawar is satisfactory. The river Indus is rising and the rivers of the Peshawar district are also in flood. The health of the people is generally good but cholera is still prevailing in the Peshawar district. The condition of cattle is good except in village Aman Kot in the Nowshera tahsil of the Peshawar district. Prices are nearly stationary. Wheat is selling from 9 1-2 to 14 maize from 11 3-8 to 17; gram from 9 15-16 to 13 and bajra from 11 to 13 seers per rupee.

RAJPUTANA.

There has been good rainfall in Alwar and the Eastern States averaging between 7 1-4 and 9½ inches. Bundi reports 5 3-4 inches ; elsewhere the amounts registered vary between 70 cents and 3 1-2 inches. Only slight showers fell at Ajmer and Udaipur while there was no rain in parts of Marwar. Agricultural operations are satisfactory except in the Kotah district of the hill tracts of Mewar where they are retarded owing to heavy rain. The condition of cattle is good. The fodder and water-supply is sufficient. Prices have not as yet been much affected ; they have risen by 1-2 to 1 seer in Sirohi, Banswara and Kishangarh and have fallen to the same extent in Marwar, Jaisalmer, Shahpura and Tonk. Special public works are closed in Banswara and about to close in Ajmer but they are still open in the Eastern States. The total numbers on relief are 2,000 or a decrease of 1957 on the previous week's figures.

CENTRAL INDIA.

The rain during the week was general. A break is needed in Bhopawar. Autumn sowings have commenced in Gwalior ; have been finished in parts of Bhopawar and Malwa and are in progress elsewhere. Weeding is in progress in Malwa and parts of Bhopawar. Agricultural stock is fair to good. Cattle-disease prevails in parts of Indore, Bhopal, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Fodder is in different in Bhopal ; scarce in parts of Gwalior and sufficient elsewhere. Prices are fluctuating in parts of Malwa and are high but steady elsewhere.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The general situation is unaltered. The numbers on works have greatly fallen owing to labourers returning to their homes and being engaged in agricultural operations. Prices:—Bundelkhand Agency 8 1-2 to 9½ ; Indore 9 to 9 1-2 and the Bhopawar Agency 8 1-2 to 12 seers per rupee. The numbers on relief are Rewa on works 8,000 on gratuitous relief 2,500. In the rest of Baghelkhand—on works 1,000; on gratuitous relief 500; total for the Agency—on works 9,000; on gratuitous relief 3,000; on both kinds of relief 12,000. In the Bundelkhand Agency—on works 3,000; on gratuitous relief 3,000. In the Indore State—on works 1,000; on gratuitous relief 38,000. In the Bhopawar Agency, Jhabua State—figures not received. In Manpur—on works 134 and in the Gwalior Residency area 125. Grand total—on works 13,259; on gratuitous relief 44,000; on both kinds of relief 57,259.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Light to moderately heavy rain fell during the week ; the heaviest falls in inches were :—Saugor, 5¾ ; Bilaspur, 5 ; Balaghat, 4 ; and Damoh, 3½. The rainfall registered in Nimar, Chhindwara, Betul, Nagpur, Wardha, Raipur and the districts of Berar was below 1 inch. In the other districts the rainfall ranged from 1·12 to 2·35 inches. Sowings of autumn crops are in rapid progress. Germination of crops already sown is good but in Betul it was slightly defective on black soil and in part of Bhandara resowings were necessary where late rice did not germinate properly. Weeding operations continue in Damoh, Betul, Chhindwara, Wardha, Nagpur, Chanda, in the districts of Berar, and in most districts of the Nerbudda Valley. Transplantation of rice has commenced in Chanda, Bhandara and Balaghat. Slight damage by insect pests is reported from Seoni and Bhandara. The condition of cattle is improving generally though there is still some mortality amongst them in Mandla, Betul, Chhindwara and Chanda. Prices :—Wheat fell by ½ seer per rupee in Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad and Drug and rose by 1-4 seer in Bilaspur and 1 1-4 seers in Balaghat. Gram sold cheaper by ¼ seer in Hoshangabad, Raipur and Yeotmal and dearer by 1-2 seer in Balaghat. Rice became cheaper by 1 1-2 seers in Raipur and "juar" by 1-4 to 1 1-4 seers in Saugor, Hoshangabad, Akola and Yeotmal and rose by 1-4 seer in Nimar and Chanda.

Feudatory States.—The heaviest falls of rain registered were in inches:—Korea, 10; Sirguja, 8 and Sakti, 7 1/2. Elsewhere the rainfall measured from 1 to 5 inches. Sowings of autumn crops are still in progress. Thinning operations commenced in Sarangarh and Sakti. Fodder and water are ample. The price of rice rose by 2 seers per rupee in Sarangarh and fell by 1 seer in Raigarh. Prices elsewhere remained steady.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—The northern districts of Saugor and Damoh have this week received good rain while elsewhere the monsoon continues favourable and prospects are hopeful. Village relief works are now open in the Damoh district only. Public works are attracting a decreased number of labourers, but the workers on the Itarsi-Nagpur Railway are still increasing. Village relief on a small scale has been sanctioned in the Narsinghpur district. The number on this form of relief continue to raise in all disticts owing to admission of non-working dependants of those employed on agricultural labour. The number of weavers relieved in Nagpur is still increasing and it has also been found necessary to extend this kind of relief to the weavers of Ellichpur City in Berar. Fodder and water are sufficient and fresh grass is available. The condition of cattle is generally improving. Considerable mortality among weaker cattle from chill is reported from Mandla. Private charity is active. Prices are steady but show signs of easing slightly. Relief measures are adequate. The public health is good. The numbers on relief are :—on works 1,126 ; weavers 14,552 ; on gratuitous relief 27,318 ; total 42,996.

The Bombay report has already appeared.

The number on relief was 888,841 a decrease of 96,320.

THE CHINESE FLOODS.

The Canton correspondent of "The South China Morning Post," writing on June 25, says that during the last few days the Committee of the Self-Government Association, the charitable institutions, and the various guilds have been busy holding meetings to discuss means for the relief of the poor sufferers during the recent flood. A number of corpses were seen floating down on the water, and thousands of people are crying for help. The streets of Canton were flooded, some breast-high and other knee-deep. In the western suburb the people are hiring sampans plied by certain people, who charge $1 or $2 a day. The police have purchased big quantities of biscuits to distribute to the poor people living in the deep alleys, who cannot come out to buy food.

The Committee, in view of the calamity, has purchased a vast quantity of biscuits, and Chinese cakes, together with rice, for feeding the poor people. It also asked the police to collect all the scorched rice they could from the various residents for distribution. Hundreds of thousands of people were starving in many places. The Tung Wa Hospital telegraphed to the Committee on Wednesday at 9-40 p. m. that they remitted $10,000, together with a large quantity of rice from Hongkong, for the relief of the poor.

The Kwangchou Prefect has issued a proclamation to the effect that owing to the failure of the rice crop, caused by the incessant rain, the rice supply will not be sufficient for the people, unless the merchants convey rice to Canton without interruption; that in such hard times merchants are not allowed to store up vast quantities of rice for speculation ; that special waiyuens will be sent to investigate the rice shops, and heavy penalties will be inflicted on those who are found storing rice for higher prices.

Mr. Alfred L. Vaillant, one of the oldest advocates of Rangoon, died on the 16th instant, from general debility. He was Government Prosecutor in the Police Courts for eighteen years prior to 1900.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.

See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemists. Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to contain NO Permanganate of Potash. Condy's, Goswell Rd., London, Eng.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

CATTELL—July 22, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, Annie, the beloved wife of E. B. Cattell, of Gyalpur, Chittagong.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

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We can now supply "CHIRETTONES," The Great Tonic and Fever cure, in boxes of 100 × 5 grain tablets for Re. 1 delivered anywhere in India.

Recent Testimony from Medical Men, our own experience, and that of the public shows that the wonderful properties of this remedy cannot be overestimated.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS :

Kemp & Co. Ltd.

THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 15m.; Sun sets, 7h. 16m. ; High water, 0-34a,. Low water, 5-28m., 6-31a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m.
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, Bella Vista, Cumballa Hill, 10 a.m.
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, 17 Tamarind Lane, 4 p. m.
Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p.m.
Football, the Harwood League, Cooperage, 6 p.m.

Phases of the Moon.—July 28th, New Moon, 0h. 46·8m. p.m., July 30th, in Apogee, 8h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, July 30.—Bombay University Senate meeting and Graduation Day, 5-45 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 15m.; Sun sets, 7h. 15m.; High water, 0-16m., 1-0a.; Low water, 6-3m., 7-1a.

Friday, July 31.—P. and O. steamer, "Persia" with English mails of 17th July, due to arrive at 5 a.m. Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana vs. Ahmednagar, away. Sun rises, 5h. 15m.; Sun sets, 7h. 15m.; High water, 0-48m.; 1-25a.; Low water, 6-37m., 7-31a.

Saturday, August 1.—Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana "A" team vs. Ahmednagar, away. "B." Team vs. Bombay Mahomedan C. C., home ground. Sun rises, 6h. 16m.; Sun sets, 7h. 14m.; High water, 1-20m., 1-50a.; Low water, 7-1m., 8-2a.

Sunday, August 2.—7th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 16m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 14m.; High water, 1-54m., 2-16a. Low water, 7-42m., 3-36a.

Monday, August 3.—Bombay Municipal Coporation, 3-39 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 16m.; Sun sets, 7h. 14m.; High water, 2-32m., 2-45a.; Low water, 3-15m., 9-14a.

Tuesday, August 4.—Sun rises, 6h. 17m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 13m. ; High water, 3-15m., 3-20a.; Low water, 8-52m., 9-57a.

Bombay Improvement Trust.—A Special Meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Dunn presiding when some business was transacted.

Anthropological Society of Bombay.—The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-day, at 6 p. m. (S. T.), the paper to be read is :—"Some Bihari Amulets," by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra, M. A., B. L.

Accident in the Harbour.—Last Sunday night a machwa left Colaba for the fishing stakes off Oyster Rock in the Bombay harbour. After spreading their nets, Siddi Pindana, the tindal, and the kalasis went to sleep. The tindal was missed on the following morning and it is supposed that he fell over-board while asleep. His body has not yet been recovered.

Postal Notices.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. "Umlazi" via Tuticorin and Colombo was closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 P. M. yesterday the 28th instant. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 7-30 P. M. to-day 29th inst.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, and others places in South Africa per extra s. s. "Umkuzi" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 P. M. on Sunday the 2nd proximo. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 7-30 P. M. on the 3rd idem.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. B. Lang, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Rama Sakharam, employed as a bill-collector in the office administering the estate of the late Mr. J. N. Tata, was charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 409. It appeared from evidence that the accused collected the sum as rent for the month of May from several tenants of the Gymkhana Chambers, the property of Mr. Tata and did not pay it into the office. The accused pleaded not guilty. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

OLD ADDRESSES CLING

But we want you to forget and to remember

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where you are invited to call to view the

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NECKLACES, HANDBAGS, COMBS, BELTS, FANS, SCENT SPRAYS, SCARF-PINS, SLEEVE LINKS, WALKING STICKS, INDOOR GAMES.

SPECIAL attention is requested to the New Art Faience Ware for domestic use ; conspicuous for the development of ideas, tastefully conceived and distinguished by a harmonious combination of colourings.

ONLY THREE PRICES. VALUE BEYOND COMPETITION.

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SHILLINGS STORES CO.,

Oriental Carpet Depot, 36, MEADOW STREET AND EAST STREET, POONA.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, July 28.

The rainfall, due to both branches of the Monsoon, increased very much. The only areas where the weather has been dry, are the Bihar region, west of a line through Bombay and Ludhiana and practically the whole of the East Coast. Over the rest of the country the rainfall has been nearly general and it has been heavy in the extreme North-West of the United Provinces at a number of stations, and in Hyderabad (Deccan).

The principal rainfall amounts are:—Akyab, four inches ; Toungoo and Thayetmyo, three-quarters of an inch ; Bhamo, one and a half inches ; Sibsagar and Silchar, two inches ; Shillong and Darjeeling, one and a half inches False Point and Sambalpur, four inches ; Allahabad, Bahraich and Jhansi, half an inch ; Agra, one inch ; Roorkee, three inches; Dehra Dun, nine inches; Chakrata, four inches; Muktesar, three-quarters; Sudhiana, one inch; Nizamabad, two inches; Hanumakonda, three inches, Hyderabad (Deccan), Kurnool, Cuddapah, and Bijapur, half an inch ; Gulbarga, four inches; Aurangabad, one inch ; Karwar, five inches ; Mangalore, four inches.

Skies are lightly clouded in the Indus Valley, but in the rest of the country, it is generally overcast; humidity is in excess in North-West India and the United Provinces ; temperature is normal.

Forecast—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma, North-West India, East Punjab, Central India, the Central Provinces, the Deccan and on the West Coast of the Peninsula and local rain in Upper Burma, the United Provinces and Rajputana.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 28th July was 29·675 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 9 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla	Esplanade	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered......	45·26	43·46	41·98	32·84
Tuesday, 28th July, 1908....	0·09	0·04	0·04	0·10
Total......	45·35	43·50	42·02	32·94
Up to same date last year...	70·36	74·72	75·21	79·38

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

July 28.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg. Total. 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·07	40·24	26·67	70·21

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall gauged during the week ending Friday, 17th July 1908 :—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Jubbulpore	[illegible]	[illegible]	Khervadi............	3	38
Raver	14	60	Nasik	5	71
Nimbhora	11	30	Devlali............	6	40
Bodwad	12	18	Ghoti	40	60
Varangaon.........	8	80	Hotgi	4	23
Bhadli	13	72	Mohol	4	29
Jalgaon	15	17	Madha	2	98
Shirsoli	13	20	Barsi Junction	3	48
Mhasawad	12	23	Kem...............	1	42
Maheji............	7	42	Jeur	1	19
Pachora	11	47	Pomalvadi	2	70
Kajgaon	5	71	Diksal	1	65
Rajmane	4	77	Dhond	2	63
Chalisgaon	4	37	Talegaon	12	38
Naydongri	2	7	Lonavla	72	46
Nandgaon	7	99	Neral	52	6
Manmad	5	42	Kasara	43	85
Lasalgaon	2	83			

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 28TH JULY, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday the 28th July, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi records 0·14 inch of rain, Ambala 0·22 inch. Skies are clear in the extreme north, but moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has risen and is now generally normal. Winds are westerly in the south-east Punjab. and south-easterly at Ambala, but calms prevail over the rest of the division.

The United Provinces.—General rain has fallen, the chief amounts being Agra 0·99 inch, Jhansi 0·48 inch and Allahabad 0·44 inch. Skies are generally heavily clouded. The moisture in the air has increased and is now equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal. Calms are reported from all stations except Mainpuri where winds are north-easterly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah reports 0·11 inch of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is equal to the average. Winds are west-south-westerly to north-westerly.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been general in the West Central India ; Indore has had 0·45 inch and Neemuch 0·18 inch. In Gujarat and Kathiawar scattered and light falls have been reported. Skies are generally heavily clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture and temperature is normal. Winds are south-westerly to westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been general, the largest amounts being Amraoti 1·18 inches, Akola 0·94 inch, Khandwa 0·60 inch and Jubbulpore 0·67 inch. Skies are heavily overcast. Humidity has generally increased and is normal or in excess. Temperature has fallen, the maximum being now in defect at most stations in the south, while the minimum remains normal throughout the division. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly.

The Konkan.—General rain has occurred ; Ratnagiri has had 1·08 inches, Mormugao 2·14 inches and Karwar 5·07 inches. Heavy cloud persists. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air and temperature is normal. Winds are westerly.

The Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—General rain has been received ; Nizamabad records 2·50 inches of rain ; Hyderabad 0·58 inch, Belgaum 0·70 inch, Bijapur 0·60 inch, Sholapur 0·28 inch, Aurangabad 0·99 inch and Malegaon 0·20 inch. Skies are heavily overcast. Humidity has increased and is now normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect at Hyderabad, but is normal or in excess elsewhere ; minimum temperature is equal to the average everywhere. Winds are westerly to south-westerly.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been general on the West Coast, the Deccan, in the Central Provinces, West Central India and the United Provinces.

Nearly general rain is probable in the West Coast, the Central Provinces, the Deccan, local rain in the West Central India, Rajputana. A few showers are likely in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (27th)........	95·6	88·6	...	0·00
Jask	92·3	83·8	...	0·00
Muskat (27th)..........	88·3	88·6	...	0·00
Multan.................	100·5	83·5	...	2·83
Rawalpindi	93·4	79·1	...	16·93
Lahore	97·4	84·2	...	6·61
Sirsa..................	97·3	79·6	...	12·52
Ambala	96·5	76·0	0·22	4·66
Delhi	93·7	81·7	0·12	10·13
Agra...................	87·5	78·5	0·99	18·33
Mainpuri...............	90·3	?	0·16	9·44
Jhansi	87·5	79·5	0·48	10·82
Cawnpore	89·9	78·5	0·10	10·55
Allahabad	92·6	77·5	0·44	12·62
Jacobabad	105·6	84·8	...	0·85
Karachi	86·0	78·5	0·03	5·05
Ajmer	86·4	78·2	...	12·81
Jaipur	90·2	77·6	...	13·95
Kotah	90·5	79·6	0·11	18·84
Bhuj...................	88·6	76·1	...	4·17
Dwarka	87·3	82·2	0·06	6·21
Veraval	82·7	77·8	0·06	8·59
Rajkot.................	89·9	73·7	...	8·93
Bhavnagar Para.........	92·1	76·5	0·10	12·01
Surat	86·1	78·6	...	34·66
Ahmedabad..............	91·1	77·2	0·07	13·70
Deesa	88·3	75·9	0·03	26·33
Neemuch................	87·0	79·2	0·18	10·86
Indore	82·1	72·6	0·45	12·85
Jubbulpore	81·0	74·3	0·67	24·96
Saugor	83·1	74·0	0·13	17·99
Hoshangabad	84·6	74·9	0·27	15·68
Khandwa................	85·2	74·1	0·60	10·36
Akola	80·2	72·1	0·94	17·41
Amraoti	77·8	73·3	1·18	15·96
Nagpur.................	81·6	75·6	...	22·48
Chanda	85·5	75·5	0·18	25·45
Raipur	84·2	75·6	0·11	19·21
Bombay	85·3	78·9	0·16	33·04
Ratnagiri..............	80·8	75·4	1·08	50·12
Mormugao	77·5	73·2	2·14	76·07
Karwar	...	...	...	...
Malegaon...............	88·4	72·1	0·20	6·69
Ahmednagar	90·4	71·0	0·17	3·84
Poona	81·0	69·8	0·18	6·01
Sholapur	89·8	72·4	0·28	6·16
Bijapur	88·2	70·7	0·60	3·80
Belgaum	73·8	66·1	0·70	31·97
Aurangabad.............	85·2	70·2	0·99	5·05
Nizamabad (Indur)	88·9	75·2	2·50	18·58
Hyderabad	82·3	70·2	0·58	9·07
Mangalore	76·7	72·4	3·58	95·34
Calicut................	75·8	72·6	1·45	71·64
Cochin.................	77·7	74·3	1·18	53·51
Colombo	86·5	77·0	...	5·54
Masulipatam	89·8	74·1	1·50	8·09
Bellary	92·0	74·3	...	1·29
Cuddapah	96·2	74·6	0·43	3·01
Madras.................	99·5	82·0	...	2·12
Bangalore	80·8	64·8	0·16	4·97
Coimbatore	85·9	69·8	...	1·32
Trichinopoly	99·6	77·3	...	2·97
Negapatam	99·4	79·0	...	4·50

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

"Science seems to have over-mechanised our thinking and our outlook upon life," says the "Nation" in a pessimistic article, "as it has our industries ; the glow and inspiration have died out of the new thought, and have left a dull heritage of semi-fatalistic formulæ, breeding excessive caution, and imposing the intellectual duty of going slow. We are to-day cultivating, as the best fruit of modern culture, a type of broad-minded, shallow-feeling men and women, who move with self-conscious slowness among the intricacies of life, shunning fanaticism and refusing to take risks. Many familiar features of our modern civilisation co-operate with this tendency, the growth of material comfort and security in an age of peace, strong governments, and economic advance. There is also the congestion of ideas and of information, pouring out upon the mind in ways that well-nigh inhibit selection and preclude settled convictions upon issues of critical importance to the inner life. Such conditions are injurious to the emergence and free life of natural genius."

ITCHING HUMOUR ON HEAD AND FACE

Became Unbearable—Little Girl Suffered Terribly—Would Tear Her Flesh—Grew Thinner Day by Day—Now Healthier than Ever.

CUTICURA CURED HER ECZEMA PERMANENTLY



"Last August I found a little pimple exactly on the crown of my little daughter's head. It began to grow larger and larger, and later it broke and humour came from it. The head began to be covered with an eruption with humour exuding freely. Annie suffered terribly, and her head was so itchy that she scratched it until she tore the flesh, and at night we had to tie her hands, the itching was so fearful. The eruption spread over the whole of her head, down part of her back, and even over her face. A doctor's ointment did her no good. In fact, it seemed to make the trouble worse, and the itching increased until it was unbearable. If one spot healed another became worse. When the trouble started her health began to fail, she was peevish, and grew thinner day by day. I was in despair. At last I tried Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills. At the very first application the itching stopped, as if by magic, and her head became better every day. In ten days the humour ceased altogether, and by the time I had used one set of Cuticura Remedies she was almost cured. I got another set, and in a month she was completely cured, so that you could not tell she had ever had eczema. That was three months ago and there has never been any sign of a recurrence since. Her health is better than ever, and I ascribe her condition entirely to Cuticura Remedies. Her hair is growing thicker and thicker, too. Mrs. John Bisset, Easter Lumbennie, Newburgh, Fife N. B., June 14, 1907."

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CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE BUDDING MISCONCEPTION.

The "Englishman":—In another column we publish a further communication with which we have been favoured by the Hon. Mr. Ghose. We desire to make prompt acknowledgement of the courtesy with which he has acted in thus explaining his motives. We may differ from him on one or two points but he will, we feel certain, agree that this is an honourable difference of opinion, openly expressed on both sides. It need not therefore hinder us from welcoming the very substantial basis of agreement which exists between us. We are certain that we may take Mr. Ghose as representing the influential body of educated men who desire the real good of their country and have not been led astray by doctrinaire and impracticable ideas. For a long time the voice of this, the really important section of the people of Bengal, has not been heard. It has been drowned in the noisy clamour of the professional agitator of the disappointed place hunter. It marks therefore a change of considerable importance when that voice is heard, and heard in no uncertain tones, proclaiming its belief in the justice, the impartiality, and above all the necessity of British rule in India. We command the utterances of that voice to the earnest consideration of all, whether Indian or British, who desire to know what reputable Bengal really thinks on these matters. Mr. Ghose is nervous as to the possibility of changes affecting the judicial and educational policy hitherto pursued in this country. Will he allow us to reassure him? So far as this journal is concerned it has never advocated any measure which, under similiar circumstances, it would not desire to see adopted in Great Britain." Nay more it is certain that, if the cult of the bomb were discovered to be sedulously propagated amongst British university men, there would be proposed in British journals measures far more drastic than any yet introduced into this country. Similarly, if it were found that the course of justice in England were being impeded by forensic quibbles, the common sense of the British nation would at once demand that the procedure be so modified as to mitigate or remove the evil. Mr. Ghosese's anxiety is most natural and from one point of view distinctly creditable to him but we would urge him to disabuse his mind of any lingering fragment of that racial suspicion of which his enemies and ours have lately been so assiduosly sowing the seeds.

We appreciate his courtesy, we sympathise with his anxiety, and we cordially welcome his co-operation in the task of spreading correct ideas. We would however most earnestly dissuade him from imagining that the British Government or the British race cherish any sinister designs against him or his people. One of the most scandalous falsehoods put about by the evil-minded is that there is contemplated any retrograde policy in the matter of education. If it were possible for Mr. Ghose to visit an average English school and note its tone he would then be in a position to appreciate the distress felt by English educationists when they contemplate the dishonesty, the lawlessness, the bad teaching, which are characristic of too many schools in this country. Mr. Ghose is, we know, desirous of elevating his countrymen. Let him then recognise that the process must begin with the young, that no crime against youth is so great as that of imposing upon it a defective and vicious training. He will then see that a reorganisation of educational effort in the direction of efficiency is not an attack on the intellectual developement of the country, but the exact reverse. Experience should have shown him the danger of a sham erudition, the value of the honest mental work. He should be prepared to set his face against the dishonest methods, the falsification of registers, the lowering of standards, the pretentious inefficiency, which cause men of other provinces to smile in derision when Bengal puts forth a claim to be the most advanced part of India. She may yet attain that pre-eminence, but it will be by honest endeavour, by co-operation in all that makes for efficiency not by shirking the toil and grasping at the reward, not by baseless suspicion of those who are working for her true and lasting welfare.

THE TILAK CASE.

The "Madras Mail":—The trial of Mr. B. G. Tilak at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, before Mr. Justice Davar and a Special Jury, composed of 7 Europeans and 2 Parsees, commenced on the 13th instant and concluded at about 10 p.m. on Wednesday the 22nd instant when the Jury found Mr. Tilak guilty and Mr. Justice Davar sentenced him to six years' transportation. The charges brought against Mr. Tilak who conducted his own defence, were in respect of two articles published on the 12th May and the 9th June in the "Kesari"—a Mahratti weekly printed at Poona—of which he is editor and proprietor. Three charges were eventually framed, one under Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code in respect of the article entitled "The Country's Misfortune" and two under Sections 124A and 153A in respect of the article of the 9th June. In the milder of the two articles, that entitled, "The Country's Misfortune," it was argued that the recent Anarchist conspiracy was the outcome, not of the criminal instincts of its members, but of legitimate popular exasperation at "the oppresive practices" of "white bureaucrats inebriated with the insolence of authority." The outrage at Mozaffarpore was denounced, but the motives of the conspirators were held to be natural. "If in society there is any transgression of legal bounds in a few cases owing to the discontent or exasperation engendered by the oppressive deeds of an irresponsible and unrestricted bureaucracy, the blame or the responsibility for it must be placed on the policy of that unrestricted official class alone." While the authors of the outrage were condemned, and the Government were urged to prevent further outrages, by the adoption of a conciliatory policy, it was suggested that an "intolerable administration" had only itself to thank for political crime.

But this article contained nothing so seditious as did that entitled "These Remedies are not Lasting." Beginning with the admission that the desire of the Government to arrest political crime was "natural and also laudable," the writer proceeded to condemn the repressive policy adopted for that purpose. Assassins were classified as those who committed murder for personal ends and those who were actuated by patriotic motives, and it was explained that the Bengali Anarchists belonged to the second and more estimable class. It was pointed out that both in Russia and in Portugal democratic demands were satisfied in consequence of bomb outrages, the inference being that such outrages were an effective method of securing popular rights in the face of official objection. It was then explained that the British Government, whose strength was greatly inferior to that of the Mogul Empire, and who ruled the country more selfishly than Aurangzebe, kept the people disarmed in order that the administration might be carried on "without even a consideration of the desires or aspirations of the people." The bomb was, however, a factor the Government had not reckoned upon, and this new weapon lessened their military power. And the bomb, the writer added with obvious enthusiasm, could not be dealt with so easily as firearms by means of legislation; it was "a charm, an amulet." True, the persons who used this novel weapon were perverse, or to use the translator's literal version, "turn-headed,"; but the Government should deal with offences of this kind not by restricting traffic in explosives but by such reforms in the Administration as would satisfy even the Anarchists. The attempt to prevent the secret manufacture of "these simple, playful sports of science" was foredoomed to failure.

Such was the substance of the articles. Mr. Tilak's defence resolved itself into disputes with the translator, an elaborate attempt at justification of the articles as refutations of the charges brought against advocates of "Swaraj" by Anglo-Indian journals and as warnings to the Government, and a plea that the articles were written on the spur of the moment—this moment, it is worth noting, having been of some four weeks duration. Mr. Tilak's whittling away of the meaning of certain phrases was extremely ingenious, and it is not for any one less subtle to say that the words he employed are in all cases incapable of such interpretations as he afterwards placed on them. But the readers of Mr. Tilak's paper did not have the advantages of the 21 hours explanation of the articles which he gave the Jury, and in the absence of this illuminating commentary they may very naturally have assumed that Mr. Tilak used words with their ordinary significance. As for the defence that the articles were refutations of the charge that bomb outrages are the outcome of the Extremist agigtation, that is beside the point. It does not excuse the employment of language which held up the Government to contempt as oppressive, selfish, and unwilling to take into consideration the reasonable wishes of the people. Still less does it excuse the veiled but unmistakable encouragement of the use of bombs as a means of securing popular demands. Mr. Tilak has been awarded no more than the punishment he deserves, but we feel bound to add that his offences are not more serious than those of others against whom no preceedings have been taken.

INDIAN EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS.

The "Pioneer":—The educational problem in India is a many-sided one, and those who advocate the free, compulsory system will have to take count of many difficulties before they can make much progress. The aboriginal tribes, for example, cannot be ignored, and compulsion in their case might lead to serious trouble. In the last quinquennial review of education in Bengal some interesting particulars are given of the condition of the "animistic" population of the Province. In the Bhagulpur Division some impression has been produced upon the Santals though of late years the number of pupils under instruction has shown a tendency to decline. In the Orissa Division only those aboriginals who have settled within the range of Hindu or Christain civilisation furnish any material for the schoolmaster. An Indian inspector of schools writes as follows regarding the forest tribes:—"Their isolation from the people of the plains, and their consequent imperviousness to the influences of Hindu civilisation, their dislike of settled occupations, and their intense attachment to forest life their want of a writeen language and the absence of a definite knowledge of the possibilities of their mother-tongue, and above all their positive aversion to education, present difficulties of a stupendous character which, I am afraid, cannot be solved off-hand." The Commissioner of the Division endorses these remarks, and as regards the Kandhs he remarks that what is wanted is for the boys to be taught in their own language and not to be converted into bad Uriyas by teachers who despise them as savages. In the Tributary States of Orissa some efforts have been made to spread education, and the number of pupils is steadily rising. In Mayurbhanj particularly liberal measures have been taken, and the results seem to have been satisfactory. The point which really demands attention where these aboriginal tribes are concerned is to give them instruction in their own language. Thus in the Chota Nagpur Division, Mr. Stark, the local Inspector of Schools, states that education is unpopular among the aborigines mainly because the medium of instruction in primary schools is Hindi. He writes:—"Anyone acquainted with the home life and with the modes or thought of Santals, Oraons, Mundas and Hos will testify to the rooted antipathy which these people have for everything that appertains to aliens. In the interior they do not understand Hindi: they do not want to learn Hindi. If we wish seriously to attract them to our schools, we should have our school-books written in the aboriginal languages." He states that this change can only be brought about with the assistance of missionaries who should be remunerated for their work in providing the necessary books. It is said that it would be quite feasible to carry out this plan, the Nagri character being used, which would be an advantage as the language of the courts is Hindi. It appears that under the standing orders of the Bengal Government, issued so late as 1904, aboriginal children must in all cases be taught in the higher stages of vernacular education through the medium of one of the three principal Aryan languages of the Province, viz. Bengali, Uriva, Hindi (including Urdu). Even in the lower stages when the children understand any one of these languages that language is to be made the medium of their instruction. These orders will now probably be reconsidered, in view of the strong objection of the aboriginals of Chota Nagpur to Hindi in any shape, and a new departure may be made. If the children are taught in their own language the unpopularity of education will pass away. The excellent work done already by the missionaries is warmly acknowledged by Government, and they will be stimulated to fresh efforts if their co-operation is invited in the manner indicated by Mr. Stark. The most certain way of civilising the aboriginal tribes is to give them primary education in the tongue which they use in their everyday life.

The London correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon" cabled on the 21st instant:—"Lord Cromer, criticising the Old Age Pensions Bill in the House of Lords, said that the main duty of Government was to husband the country's resources to prepare for a European conflict which would not improbably be forced on us before many years. When certain limits of taxation were past, resort must be had to indirect taxation, and the path of least resistance to be found was that indicated by Tariff Reformers."

STORIES OF THE STREET.

It is sometimes an easy matter to fool the public but you can't keep it up very long and every time a man is fooled another sceptic is made. Scepticism is allowable when reading in home newspapers about some incident occurring in a distant part of the world, but the circumstances are entirely different when refers to some one in Bombay, friends and neighbours, people we know, whom we can see, and with whom we can talk it over.

Dr. G. Chandoobhoy, L. M. & S., Dispensary, 158, Khadak, opp. Khoja Jamatkhana, says:—It is gratifying to note that out of the many preparations for the cure of urinary and kidney complaints, I have found Doan's Backache Kidney Pills the best, especially for gravel, which is now-a-days a very common disease or disorder. The medicine being in the from of pills is easily taken by patients, who as a rule soon tire of liquid medicines. The merit of this preparation is its strongest recommendation.

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THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE TILAK TRIAL.

The "Indian Spectator":—If he Mr. Tilak had not once before undertaken in writing not to promote sedition, we should have suggested a reduction or remission of the sentence on such undertaking being given. But as this is the second time he has been adjudged guilty, the main consideration we believe, must be one of health, rather than of repentance. Mr. Tilak is a scholar, and his transporation from the field of politics to that of Vedic or other research is likely to be productive of good to the country. If he could be lodged in a place like Mandalay, and provided with the books and journals he wants, we believe that the ends of justice and of peace would be fully met. We do not exactly know the nature of the evidence placed before the High Court concerning the effect on the public peace of Mr. Tilak's presence anywhere in India, but as the learned Judge referred to the desirability, in the public interest, of Mr. Tilak being away from India, we presume some evidence must have been placed before him in addition to his personal knowledge of the conditions prevailing in India at the present time. We are not sure if the Government has reasons to apprehend that nothing short of transporation over the waters will answer the demands of piece, nor is it likely that Mandalay will become a place of pilgrimage hallowed, in the estimation of the Dekhanis and the Panjabis, by the dust of the feet of Mr. Lajpat Rai and Mr. Tilak. Some sort of distinction in the kind of punishment meted out should be shown between offences against the State and those committed by the ordinary criminals. The Penal Code is too stereotyped.

The "Rast Goftar":—We do not glory over his discomfiture, but only regret that his first trial wherein he was let off with leniency by the court, and as Mr. Justiee Davar remarked with greater leniency by the Crown, did not leave him a wiser man. It is impossible not to sympathise with an individual of his ability and talents at the fate that has betaken him, and nothing but a strong sense of duty could have weighed with the jury in their verdict, and with the judge in the sentence which he passed upon the accused. For six years more he will not be known to the outside world but by the reminiscences of the great power which he wielded with men of his cult. The most striking feature of press prosecutions is the attempt on the part of the accused persons to go back upon their statements, and to prove by a circumlocutory process of raticionation that their articles do not convey the sense or breathe the spirit of interpretation attributed to them by the official rendering of the original text, Mr. Tilak, in a like way moved heaven and earth to prove that the translations were studded with verbal inaccuracies. Innocent as were the majority of the jurors of the language of his articles Mr. Tilak strained every nerve to carry conviction to the Jury that there were verbal discrepancies which absolutely changed the tone of his articles, and placed them before the court in a stilted and exaggerated form. Even substituting every word for another in the translated articles according to Mr. Tilak's rendering of the impugned passages, the spirit, tone and colour of the whole articles float to the surface and leave us in no doubt as to their inherent motives. As such, they left no other alternative for the Court but to convict Mr. Tilak on the strength of the materials submitted by the prosecution.

The "Parsi":—In the majority of the cases there was no doubt as to the heinousness of the language used—the only question to be decided was whether the delinquents should be treated with contempt or punished; at law their cause was hopeless. But in the case of Tilak, the accused had a case, and made the most of it. Perhaps something was lost by the great length at which the defence was made and the repetition which this almost inevitably involved; but it is certain that by defending himself the accused put himself to no disadvantage, for faw lawyers could have pleaded his cause more ably. Mr. Justice Davar had a very difficult task to perform, and we may be sure that in expressing the distress he felt at having to sit in judgement on a distinguished man whom the masses regard as their leader, he was uttering no conventional regret. Still he was there to administer the law as he found it, without regard to any personal feeling, and few unblinded by partisanship will venture to dispute so sound a lawyer's interpretation of the provisions of the code. A fact which must have told very heavily against the accused was his undertaking in writing, on the occasion of his early release from prison in 1898, not to offend again in the same way. The assertion of his innocence, which he maintained to the last, may very well have been sincere; but knowing, as he had had reason to know, that his idea of sedition did not agree with that of the accredited interpretors of the law, he cannot be held blameless in putting an interpretation upon the conditions of his release which ihe knew was not in the minds of those who granted it. And, this should act as an admonitory lesson, as other previous prosecutions have inculcated, to journalists who indite vitriolic articles, and seek shelter in case of trouble under captious and hair-splitting differences in the renderings of their original text. The patient hearing which the Court gave to Mr. Tilak, as he occupied it for days together with a closely argued speech of unconscionable length, leaves no ground for complaint to the accused that the proceedings were arbitrarily conducted. Every latitude was shewn to the prisoner, and the Court evidenced solicitude, such as is not very commonly experienced in tribunals of justice, to put every possible facility in his way at self-defence. The accused conducted his own case with such ability and knowledge of forensic matters that we doubt any other counsel at the bar could have done his case the same justice. But he argued a forcible-feeble case, and lost it.

The "Gujerathi":—As was admitted by Mr. Tilak in concluding his address to the jury, the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar treated him with the utmost patience and dignity and his example was followed by the jury. The opinion of the learned judge and the majority of the jury is now well knewn. With regard to the first article, however, it is believed in Indian legal circles that taken as a whole and in view of the circumstences under which it was written it does not strictly come within the purview of the law of sedition. It is a strong and closely reasoned article and is reported to have been Mr. Tilak's own production. It is one thing to hold that it is seditious and another thing to disapprove of it on other grounds. The second article bears distinct traces of having been conceived and written by another writer. With regard to it there prevails some difference of opinion. But having regard to the all-embracing character of the Indian law of sedition, the condition of the pervading political atmosphere at the present moment and the unguarded language and line of thought adopted in the second article, we are not surprised that both of them, when lumped together, have been held to transgress the limits of legitimate criticism.

The "Akhbar-i-Soudagar.":—It must not be forgotten that Government have a duty to perform, both to themselves and to those millions of people entrusted to their care. With great respect for public feeling and public opinion, we feel bound to say that under the existing circumstances, Government could not have delayed the "Kesari" prosecution for a single day without compromising the best interests not only of the Western Presidency but also of the country at large. But it was the publication of the second article that filled the public mind with amazement and dismay. The article was full of suggestion, insinuations and innuendoes in respect of the manufacture and use of the bombs, clearly indicating in a subtle and clever manner the approval on the part of the writer of the article of the actions taken by the anarchists in different parts of India. The article smelled and savoured so strongly of sedition that it lent a bitter taste even to the first effusion which, standing by itself, seemed to be a harmless production. If it is once admitted that the article was of a seditious character, inciting its readers to make a free use of the bombs to murder individual members of the Government, and to terrorise the Government, into conceding reforms on pain of the use of the murderous weapon, the punishment awarded by the learned judge was none too severe. During the whole of his journalistic career, while Mr. Tilak availed himself of every opportunity to attack Government and its measures, he never on one single occasion considered it just or proper to show his approval of any of their actions. Assuming, as he did, an attitude of continued hostility against the Government, he vilified and reviled them in respect of almost every measure that was suggested, recommended or passed, and his writings generally were of a character which could not but bring them into hatred and contempt.

The "Muslim Herald":—Dynamite is the resort of despair; it is the sheet anchor of desperation. To throw bombs means to show that you are leading a forlorn hope. By having recourse to violent measures the anarchists have demonstrated that they are at their wit's end. There cannot be a more conclusive proof of their having been driven to confess their inability to hold out any longer. Again by such lawless proceedings they have involved the whole of India not only in physical danger but in ignominy. For the reckless transgressions of a few we stand before the world condemned as political assassins and rank nihilists. Were it not that the Government is discriminating and merciful to a degree by this time severe retribution would have fallen on us. But thanks to its perpicacity and its respect for order and judgment, we are spared that fate. Do the agitators realize that their on-goings in any other country would have meant national annihilation? The sooner we are rid of such rowdies the better. Meantime the Bombay Government is taking stringent and desirable steps to preclude the possibility of such occurrences as this.

BOMBAY DISTURBANCES.

The "Parsi":—For the past fortnight Bombay has been in a rather excited and nervous condition. Nobody knew what was going to happen next, and the authorities prepared for any possible trouble by drafting an extra supply of troops into the City. Fortunately their services were not required for the restoration of order, but in the sporadic strike riots that appeared the police on two occasions had to fire on the mob, happily with more moral than physical effect. In all these demonctrations from the mob who became riotous at the Police Court to the dock coolies who upset the grain carts, there was a deliberate intention to express sympathy with Mr. Tilak, but it was carried out quite regardless of its possibly prejudicial consequences. Towards the end of his long defence, Mr. Tilak referred to these disturbances with the utterance of a hope that they would not prejudice his case; and looking as it seriously, the instigators in the recent disturbances cannot but see that they have been guilty of an unfriendly act where they intended sympathy.

The "Rast Goftar":—For the first time in the annals of Bombay, a sinister move is attempted to exploit the millhands for political purposes. Some secret organization is at work which has been responsible for the painful incidents which have convulsed Bombay for a week. The question on the tip of every tongue is "what can be the cause of this fracas, who instigate the mob to riot and disorder?" The riots commence straightway with the trial of Mr. Tilak, and the rioters are too ignorant to conceive what the prosecution implies;—they do not read papers, they are blisfully innocent of politics and party stratagems, they know little of the hero for whom they take up the cudgels except by name—and one fine morning they emerge restless and excited from their mills and homes, take the police and the public by surprise, coerce their comrades to rally under their banner, and swear at those who refuse to join. Why they have struck work, or taken a holiday at the sacrifice of a day's earning they know not. It is the day of the trial of Tilak Maharaj, and they let themselves loose in the streets bent upon nothing, but with sufficient bad blood in them to fire up under the slightest provocation. With "Tilak Maharaj ki jai" as their war cry the crowd swells, there is an ominous look about them which augurs mischief and no mistake. Presently there is a thumping of soldiers marching through streets, the mounted-police hurrying to the scene of tumult, and motor-cars hustling with officers armed to the teeth,—and we breathe a sigh of relief that order will be restored in a few hours. And order has been restored from day to day, thanks to the vigilance of Mr. Gell, the indefatigable Police Commissioner of Bombay, and to his colleagues and subordinates who have proved themselves worthy of their salt, in an hour of great emergency. With leaded pistols and fire-arms, any posse of armed police could have struck terror in a mob with stones and lathis as their only weapons of war. But the Bombay police have displayed cool presence of mind and shunned heroic remedies, as far as possible, using all that persuasion and threat could achieve to resuscitate peace. Quiet is not yet fully restored, and as the riots may last a few days more, we hope that the police will betake themselves to fire-arms only as a last resource, and will try their level best to quell disorder without much spilling of blood. Meanwhile, we hope that the leaders of the Hindu community will join hands with the executive in their efforts to rehabilitate order and peace. Pressure and persuasion from mill-owners, especially of the Hindu and Bhattia communities would go a great way in bringing these misguided folks to a better realization of their position and responsibilities, exercising as the mill owners do a great influence with their operatives. The harm entailed to the personal interests of the workmen by the folly of their action in rising against constituted authority, powerful as it is to effectually suppress all riotous disturbances in the town, should be borne in upon them by house to house visits, and in the premises of the mills when they meet together for their daily work. If His Excellency the Governor should invite at a personal interview all accredited leaders of the Hindu and other native communities and seek their friendly co-operation, the same will be cordially given.

The "Gujerati":—The disturbances amongst mill-hands in Bombay are really to be deeply deplored. The underlying causes of these disturbances can not be ascertained with precision. How they could have been in the least helpful to Mr. Tilak in the course of the trial it is impossible to understand. If at all they did his cause more harm than good. The disturbance near the precincts of the Chief Magistrate's Court was perhaps partially responsible for the opposition offered by the Government to Mr. Tilak's application for being released on bail. We are perfectly sure that Mr. Tilak must have himself deplored the disturbances that took place whilst his fate was tottering in the balance. It is a pity that innocent persons have had to be fired upon in the interests of public peace and order and have lost their lives. That strong public feeling would be manifested after Mr. Tilak's conviction was of course to be expected. To repress its natural expression within legitimate limits would be a mistake, No one can make vast numbers of people to think or feel in a particular way. But riotous outbursts and disturbances of public tranquillity must be condemned in the very interests of poor ignorant and innocent but misguided persons. We earnestly hope that the counsels of prudence and wisdom and the voice of statesmanship will be everywhere listened to with respect both by the people and the Government.

TOBY, M.P.'S LIFE STORY.

Mr. Henry W. Lucy is contributing his life story to the "Cornhill Magazine," and makes a vivacious beginning in the July number. He calls his papers "Sixty Years in the Wilderness."

Mr. Lucy is, of course, well known as "Toby, M.P.," of "Punch," and as a great Parliamentary journalist—a fast disappearing type.

Here is the story of how he got his first journalistic task:—

In the spring of 1864, having mastered the science of phonography and convinced myself that with practice I should speedily be able to take a verbatim report of a speech, I resolutely set myself to obtain an engagement as a reporter. I went the round of the Liverpool offices going first, I think, to the "Mercury," where my halting verse had given me some kind of introduction. The editor was courteous, even kindly, but had nothing for me. Last of all, not in despair, because I meant to go till I succeeded, I called on Edward Russell, then assistance editor of the "Liverpool Post" in collaboration with its gifted but truculent proprietor, Mr. Whitty. At the outset this interview promised to end as the others had dene. After some talk Russell began to display interest in the matter, asked me to attend a public meeting, write a summarised report and submit it to him. This I did and he was so far satisfied as to tell me that to the first vacancy on the reporting staff I should have a good chance of being appointed. This was great encouragement. But there was a necessary indefiniteness about the arrangement, and whilst it was or was not maturing I looked out in every direction for a chance opening.

REPLIES TO AN ADVERTISEMENT.

In latter years I have been the regular recipient of applications from all kinds of people, young and old, who thought that by writing a letter or speaking a word I could forthwith secure their engagement on some first-class journal. It may serve a practical purpose to be precise in detailing the steps by which I finally obtained a footing on the Press. I pegged away making applications whenever I saw an advertisement. If I could not get an opening on a reporting staff, I was ready to take any berth that would open the doors of a newspaper office to me.

One day in the month of August I came across an advertisement for a chief reporter on a leading county paper. Considering I had never been even a junior reporter and had absolutely no experience on the Press, this scarcely seemed addressed to me. Nevertheless I answered it enclosing a copy of a letter Edward Russell had written to me for use as a reference. This audaciously kind letter settled the business. The leading county paper in search of a chief reporter turned out to be the "Shrewsbury Chronicle" and Mr. John Watton, the proprietor, was in such a hurry to secure at the modest wage of 30s. a week the paragon Russell's kindly fancy had painted that he telegraphed an engagement; and urged me to join with the least possible delay.

ON A SHREWSBURY PAPER.

On July 22, 1864, I arrived in Shrewsbury with all my worldly goods in a tin box, bought at a second-hand shop in Dale Street, Liverpool. They did not amount to much. In money I had but a trifle over the five pounds Mr. Smith, in an ungovernable fit of generosity, presented me with. I had no introductions, did not know a soul in the town. I left my luggage at the railway-station and walked along High Street asking my way to the "Chronicle" office, which I found in a quaint old street that greatly charmed my young fancy. I walked up and down the opposite side once or twice, then, plunging in, announced myself and my engagement.

The outer door opened on to a kind of shop that served for the publishing office. Behind the counter was a spectacled man with bushy whiskers, whom I subsequently knew as the publisher. I explained my business. He stared at me for a moment through his glasses; then he said, 'Oh! After which he looked at me again, and when the pause was growing embarrassing added, 'You'd better come and see Mr. Watton.'

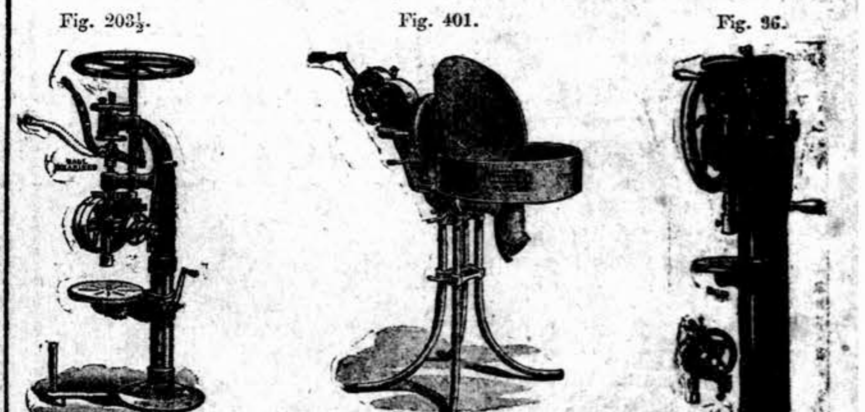
THE EDITOR SAYS "OH!"

He led the way to a room on the righthand side of the passage, and presented me to the editor and proprietor of the leading county paper. It was an odd coincidence, and I felt it a little discouraging, that Mr. Watton, on my being announced, said 'Oh?' in almost the same tone the publisher had adopted, looking me over in the same incredulous and dissatisfied manner. There was no doubt I did not in any degree come up to their ideas of what the chief reporter of a leading county paper should look like. Though turned twenty, I did not look more than sixteen or seventeen. Had I happened to present myself in jacket and trousers I might have passed for a schoolboy.

A correspondent writes:—"The book-collector mentioned as lamenting that not a copy is known to exist of Boswell's 'Dorando,' although it ran through three editions, may take comfort. That little anonymous story, written by James Boswell, has not been exterminated. I read it some thirty years ago. There is a copy in the British Museum of the first edition; there is a copy in the Manchester Reference Library of the third edition. There may be, and probably are, other copies extant, hidden away in some of those volumes in which our forefathers were accustomed to bend together ten or twenty incongruous pamphlets. The tract is a very curious one, and under the thin disguise of Spanish names tells the story of the great 'Douglas Cause,' one of the most famous of Scottish trials. The Duke of Douglas had a sister, Lady Jane Douglas, who was born in 1698, and in 1746 secretly married Sir John Stewart of Grandtully, and in 1748 gave birth to twin sons, as she declared, but as her enemies said obtained two infants to palm off as her own. The Duke on the marriage being made known stopped her allowance and disowned her under the impression that the children were not hers; but before his death he made a fresh investigation, and recognised the surviving son as the heir of the entailed estates. This was contested by the Duke of Hamilton, and Boswell was one of the counsel employed to defend the legitimacy of Archibald Douglas. The case was not settled until 1769, when the House of Lords, on appeal, decided against the Hamiltons. Whatever may be thought of Boswell's good taste in dealing in this fashion with the case in which he was professionally engaged, it must be conceded that he foretold how it would end two years before the great Douglas Cause had been fought to a finish, or nearly so, for even after the judgment of 1769 there was another ineffectual effort in 1778. The tale of 'Dorando' has very little literary merit, but it must have been entertaining reading to the scandalmongers when every Scot was a partisan either of 'Arvidoso' (Hamilton) or of 'Dorando' (Douglas). The case was not so clear as Boswell would imply, and he has recorded in his 'Life of Johnson' a magisterial utterance on the subject. 'No Sir,' Dr. Johnson said, 'a more dubious determination of any question cannot be imagined. There he left the matter, causing Boswell to regret that 'Dr. Johnson never took the trouble to study a question which interested nations. He even refused to read a pamphlet—not 'Dorando' but another—which Boswell wrote upon the Douglas Cause.

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Fig. 203½. Fig. 401. Fig. 96.



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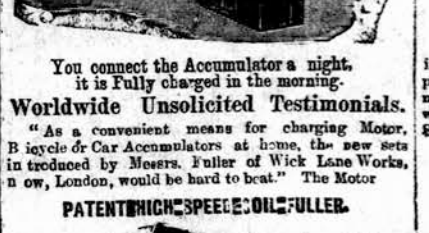
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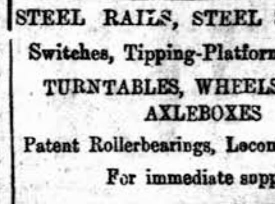
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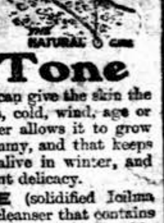


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SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

Harwood League.

The unsteadiness of the Indian Monsoon weather was never more pronounced than when yesterday, with the sun blazing throughout the day, ugly clouds gathered in the sky towards football-time, and pouring out first in sheets then in drizzles, drenched heavily an ideal ground, and marred what should have been otherwise an excellent exhibition of football. As if one evil was not enough, there was again an adverse wind, which spoiled many a good bit of play on either side. Clear or wet, victory for the Scots was a foregone conclusion; yet the Y. M. C. A. were expected to take all the beating the Cup-holders could give, but the elements were against their making a good stand and they were completely outplayed. Five goals to love in favour of the "B" was the verdict at call of full time: the first two scored during the opening period were out of pure ill-luck, while the last two scored during the closing five minutes, were notched at a time when the Young Men had practically given up a useless struggle. The Scots deserve congratulations on their unbroken record, but at the same time the Y. M. C. A. made a plucky fight of it against a more carefully trained combination of older and more experienced players.

This is the twelfth game of the "B." On Thursday they will meet the Rovers, and on Friday, their closing game will be with the "A." Some alterations in the fixture card will have been noticed as the "B" team have interchanged the dates with "A" to suit their convenience, as the former are going to Poona on Monday next to play in the tournament there.

The game in itself needs very little comment. Despite the slipperiness of the ground, the military team played up to their usual form, but the spectators would have liked some accuracy in shooting, the inside-right, G. Ross, who usually a sure marksman, shot wide on this occasion. On behalf of the civilians their right-wing, headed by G. Brewin, Dowling and T. Brewin played up well, while both the half-line and backs also gave a good account of themselves.

The young Christians crossed over with a deficit of two goals to contend with and on restarting for the second half, played up in their usual spirited fashion. For quite ten minutes they had the better of exchanges and but for an undeniable feeling of nervousness might have scored more than once. The sliminess of the ground dishearteningly spoilt several promising moves and half way through this second moiety they seemed to lose interest in the game. More or less of a picnic for the military were the concluding fifteen minutes and their superiority then was very marked. Their forwards gave a particularly pretty exhibition of short passing and only the difficulty of keeping one's feet prevented them from scoring even more often than they did. It is next door to a certainty that they will again have an unbeaten record in the League, though when they meet the "A" the game should be worth following.

The attendance yesterday was a moderate one, and the soldiers, defending the old Admiralty House side goal, kicked off and immediately threatened the civilian outposts, but Rose cleared a dangerous missile from the centre-forward. A corner was secured which, however, produced no advantage. Play in midfield ensued for about five minutes, after which a strong rain commenced accompanied by a furious south-westerly breeze, soaking the ground heavily. The play continued and Parkes was off-side in a good position. Then Wright sent a volley, which went wide. Again the same player was on the ball and centered to Hodge, whose shot just glanced over the bar. After about a quarter of an hour's play of this order, T. Brewin tried to break through, but the ball went out. Securing it from the throw in, the Y. M. approached the military flags, where a cornere was awarded them, but the ball was shot behind. The Scots were back again on the Y. M. C. A. territory and Parkes passed the leather to Mackintosh, whose missile passed over the bar. G. Brewin now tried to break through, but Foster sent the ball back. The Scots continued the attack and being foiled in two attempts, Mackintosh sent a stinger, which found the net, Rose letting it pass by under the impression that it was too high. The ball was a few minutes in midfield, then the Scots again pressed, but were kept at bay, till out of corner, the outside-right Wright sent a splendid shot, and though the goal caught the ball it was found to to have been a couple of inches in, the Scots thus securing their second point.

Score:—

Royal Scots "B" ..... 2 goals
Y. M. C. A..... nil.

On change of sides, the Y. M. C. A. right wing invaded but found a strong defence to meet them The centrehalf Jaegir sent a long shot which Underdown refused, and this was the only time during the whole match that he was challenged. Up and down play now set in and the defence at both lends was sound, while some excellent passing was also witnessed. This sort of give and take play having gone on for about twenty minutes the Scots now made a determined attack and a shot from Ross just tipped the bar and rolled out. Shortly Parkes by a clever cross-shot scored No. 3. Interest in the game now slacked and many of the spectators left the grounds. The Scots continued to press and after a volley from Hodge having been cleared by Rose, Wright centered to Mackintosh, and the latter shot the fourth goal. Coming up again from the kick, off Parkes, out a pass from Ross, volleyed in the leather for the fifth point.

Score:—

Royal Scots "B" ..... 5 goals.
Y. M. C. A..... nil.

TEAMS.

R. SCOTS "B."

Goal.—Underdown.
Backs.—Foster, Taylor.
Half-backs.—Lakin, Finnigan (capt.), Hill.
Forwards.—Parkes, Mackintosh, Hodge, G. Ross, Wright.

Y. M. C. A.

Goal.—Rose.
Backs.—Kelly, Rowbottom (capt).
Half-backs.—H. Templeton, Joeger, MacMullen.
Forwards.—Quinn, C. Templeton, G. Brewin, Dowling, T Brewin.
Referee.—Mr. R. Hotz.

LEAGUE TABLE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	P.
Royal Scots "B"	12	12	0	0	32	2	24
Royal Scots "A"	7	5	1	1	15	5	11
Royal G. Artillery	9	5	4	0	17	10	10
Y. M. C. A.	9	3	5	1	8	17	7
Bombay Gymkhana	8	2	4	2	7	10	6
Commercial Gymkhana	8	3	5	0	6	14	6
Govt. Telegraphs	9	1	5	3	7	18	5
Rovers F. C.	8	0	7	1	4	20	1

The inauguration of the Hedjaz Railway to Medina will be celebrated with rejoicings by the Mahomedans of India. It has been proposed to send telegrams expressive of the grateful thanks of the Indian Muslim community to the Government of India for encouraging them to subscribe to the Hedjaz Railway Fund, which they regarded as a religious undertaking.

POONA AND KIRKEE FOXHOUNDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 28.

The by-day meet was at the 5th milestone on Alandi Road, where the Master had 10 1-2 couple of hounds at 7 a. m. For some days there has been hardly any rain, still the country is beautifully green and there is a certain amount of moisture in the ground, but the absence of water in nullahs, considering the amount of rain which has fallen, is remarkable. There was a large field present. A move was made to the Yerrowda nullah and near the Kaas end of it a jackal was viewed. Away went the hounds, and getting quickly on his line, gave us a fast run, first towards Lohogaon, then northwards for Temple Hill, within a few hundred yards of which they killed. The distance was 4 miles. Time 20 minutes. The brush was presented to Mrs. Quin and the mask to the Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Cameron.

Moving towards home, we came on the line of a jackal who gave a smart gallop of some ten minutes and was killed on the river bank in the Jail Gardens. The Master presented the brush to Mrs. Gordon.

28th July.—Met at the 6th milestone on the Ahmednagar Road at 7 a.m. The morning was a disappointing one as will happen occasionally with hounds. After a few days' fine weather, rain commenced to fall smartly while we journeyed to the meet. It cleared off, however, while we were in the field, but came down again very heavily during the return journey. 11½ couple were out to-day. The country looked refreshed by the morning rain while the air was cool and damp. We had a long draw up the valley from the 6th milestone to the north. The sugar-cane fields wide on the east of Lohogaon failed to hold the jackal, but further on a fox was put up on a stony ridge. He gave us an uninteresting gallop of some 15 minutes over very rough country. Passing close under the west of Wagholi Hill, he travelled half a mile further northwards towards the bend in the Indrayni River, then facing towards the west beat hounds in a valley between Temple Hill and Wagholi Hill. On the way home a jackal was viewed by a member of the field, but the line was cold and hounds could make nothing of it. A fox was found and gave us a ringing run of ten minutes over the very rough country south of the Nagar Road.

The meet on the 30th will be at Kalas, when we hope for better fortune.

POONA GYMKHANA GOLF CLUB.

The Mixed Foursomes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, JULY 28.

The result of the Mixed Foursomes competition on the Yerrowda links was as follows.

The weather was very pleasant for golf and it was a pity more couples did not enter:—

Dr. Davidson and Mrs. Wood ..... 66—6=60.
Col. Anderson and Mrs. Ketrich..... 67—3= 64.
Capt. Wood and Mrs. Hughes..... 73—8=64.
Col. Kerrich and Mrs. Davidson ..... No return.

GIRGAUM PAIL DEPOT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am somewhat surprised to learn from your correspondent's letter in your paper of the 24th instant, that for the purpose of replacing the present Pail depot in Girgaum, the Improvement Trust has proposed to our Municipality to erect one in exchange on a site of the triangular shape lying between the new Bridge and the south side of the French Bridge, for in doing so I think the Trust has overlooked the fact that the site referred to from its relative position to the junction of the respective bridges and of the roads thereon is most unsuited and objectionable from a public point of view, for such a purpose as the above. It is windward to the roads mentioned, especially near to the angle where they form a junction of the four roads. Looking at the object with which an important and expensive road such as that over the new Bridge is constructed in connection with the Queen's Road leading straight way to the Girgaum Back Road and even beyond that in a straight line to the heart of the city, it would at once appear to be a grave mistake to locate a Pail depot near it. Being windward, as is stated above, the depot will not fail, whatever be its appliances and the manner of its construction, to offend the sense of smell of the persons using the Chowpaty Bridge on their morning and evening walks and drives to the Queen's Road from the Girgaum Road. Being one of the residents on the Gawalia Tank side road I have had hitherto constantly passed over the Mathew Road before the construction of the present Bridge. On my morning walks or drive to the Queen's Road and hereafter I will have as the others to use the new Bridge and I perfectly agree with your correspondent "Pro bono Publico" in thinking, that it should be the primary duty of the Corporation in the interest of the ratepayers to think well before they accord their sanction to the proposal in question. However economical at first it may appear both to the Trust and the Municipality, still later on when the depot is constructed and brought in use, the Municipality will, as rightly observed by your correspondent, find out its mistake as in the instance of the Carnac Road Pail depot, and will have to discontinue the use of the proposed depot to get over the public sentiment, nay ward off the complaint that may arise from the owners of the adjoining houses.—Yours, etc.,

M. B. P.

THE LATE MR. F. R. VICAJI.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice of Bombay, on taking his seat on the Bench yesterday morning, with the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, referred to the death of Mr. F. R. Vicaji, which was noticed in these columns. The Chief Justice addressing the gentlemen of the Bar present said: "I have heard with sorrow of the death of Mr. Vicaji. He was a well-known figure in the Courts for the last twenty-five years, or more. His enthusiasm for the study of the law knew no bounds, and has seldom been equalled in this country. By his industry, he was always ready to assist others in the elucidation of obscure points. Of most of the leading lawyers in Bombay, he was an esteemed friend during the last generation; and speaking for myself, I feel that I have lost a personal friend, concerning whom I have many pleasant memories."

Mr. D. B. Binning said that his Lordship would allow him to add, as the only barrister now present, his own feeling of sorrow.

Mr. L. A. Shah said that on behalf of the pleaders, of whom he saw no senior present, his Lordship would allow him to associate himself with the remarks that had been fallen from the Bench.

The business of the Court was then proceeded with.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

THE AGA KHAN ESTATE.

His Highness' Evidence.

In the High Court yesterday the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi, widow, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghi Shah and widow of Aga Moochoolshah, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties, now in the hands of the first defendant, are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share.

Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Moos, of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first defendant. Mr. Desai, with Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Mehta, Dadachanji and Co., appeared for the second defendant, Bibi Saheb. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants, Kadijah Bibi and Shahzadi Begum. Mr. Branson and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fifth defendant, Aga Shamsudin Shah. Mr. Padshah and Mr. Lalkaka, instructed by Mr. Pestonji Rastomji Kola and Co., appeared for the seventh and eighth defendants. Mr. Desai, with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for defendants 9 to 14.

The proceedings commenced by Mr. Desai continuing the cross-examination of the Punjabi witness, Varas Amichand Muki, in the course of which witness said that in his Dharmasala Nimaz was not said on the two Id days. He could not say if Nimaz would be said if Hazar Imam was present. Hindus generally did not believe in the succession of Imams. He regarded the Gnans of Pir Shams with veneration. His forefathers believed in Pir Shams and witness said he believed in Pir Shams as the light of the 10th incarnation. He was their Guru. Witness said he had not seen a Panchtan ticket. The Aga Khan arrived at Sialkote on the 2nd January 1897. He left the place on the 10th or 11th. Witness said that Koochukshah was not there for at least a week while the Aga Khan was at Sialkote. Koochukshah came there a day or a day and a half after the Aga Khan's departure from Sialkote. Witness said he had nothing in writing to show this.

Mr. Branson here asked his Lordship to take a note that plaintiff did not dispute about the Mehmani of Rs. 100 paid at Sialkote.—The books of account were then put in evidence.

The next witness examined by Mr. Inverarity was Namsi Pirbhoy who said that he was a Shiah Imami Ismaili and was never an Ashnasharia. He made Dasoon and the customary payments to Hazar Imam and they were for the benefit of Hazar Imam alone and not for the members of the family.

The witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Desai. Witness said that payments made to Hazar Imam were for his benefit only. Another witness also deposed to the same effect.

H. H. AGA KHAN'S EVIDENCE.

Examined by Mr. Inverarity, His Highness said that his name was Sultan Muhamad Shah and the title of "Highness" was conferred on him by the Government of India in 1886. He was also a "G.C.I.E." The name of "Aga Khan" was originally given to his grandfather. It was, as it were, a sort of a pet name given to his grandfather when he was a young man. It has nothing whatever to do with the Imam.

There are, in fact, several people in Persia called Aga Khans. Witness said that he was about 8 years old when his father died. His father gave him religious instruction. He taught him he was the Imam and he derived the light of Ali as Imam through a succession of Imams right up to Ali.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH IMAM.

Witness said he was the forty-eighth Imam, his father being the 47th. Since he came to years of discretion, he had been hearing of Gnans. A few months before his father's death, his father had asked his Persian Intrepreter, Gulu, to read Gnans and translate them to witness for purposes of his study. He read the Gnans in his father's life-time.

Mr. Inverarity: Do you know the exact passage he translated for you?—I do not know.

You know the effect of what he read to you?—Yes.—Continuing witness said that he understood that Khojas had been converted by Pir Sudderaddin to the Shiah Imami Ismaili faith, and Shah Islam Shah, the then Imam, was pointed to them as their Imam and they were strictly told that his successors on the Gadi should be recognised as Imams and all Dasoons should be valuntarily offered to them. The statement that he was an Ashnashari was absolutely false. His father and grandfather were never Ashnasharis. His father considered himself as the Imam.

Did you repeat Ziareth to the third, 8th and 12th Imams?—No.

Were you present when it was said at any time?—Yes. I was present once.

Where was that?—It was at the Mogul Ahmashari Musjid, near the J. J. Hospital.

Continuing His Highness said that he did not repeat the Ziareth on that occasion, but he had stood up, turned to the different points of the compass with others, more out of respect to the people whose guest he was at the mosque. The Sunnies who were present at the musjid did the same thing. When he was present in Christian churches, he used to stand up when others stood up and this was only an act of courtesy and respect. Witness said that his father appointed him as his successor in his life-time. He was seven years old when his father appointed him. He was then at Kamoda, near Ahmedabad.

Any Firman sent out anywhere?—Yes. One was sent to the First Vizier of Junagarh.

Continuing witness said that three days after his appointment he returned to Bombay with his father. Shahabuddin Shah died the day before they returned to Bombay. A month after, his father took him to the Jamatkhana, seated him on the throne where his father sat and presented him to the Jamat, ordering them to kiss his hand. The whole Jamat then present, over a thousand people, then reverently kissed his hand. A few months after, his father died. After he had succeeded his father, he went to the Jamatkhana in his capacity as Imam.

Have you many followers besides Khojas?—Yes. A large number of Guptes in India and in Africa; Ismailis in Persia, in Afghanistan, in Central Asia, (Russia), in Chinese Turkestan, in Syria, in Egypt and in North Africa (littoral of the Mediterranean).

Are the Guptes Hindus? I consider them as Shiah Imami Ismailis. You may consider them as Hindus.

Continuing witness said that the followers in Persia were known as divine people; in Central Asia and Chinese Turkestan they were known as Moulanis; in Syria, Egypt and North Africa they were known as Ismailis; in Syria they were also called Druses. Witness said that all these followers, who are vast and numerous, make offerings to him. People from Central Asia used to send representatives to him and would place money at his feet. From Syria, Persia and Afghanistan representatives were sent to give offerings to him. In Egypt and North Africa, the number of followers was small and they used to pay their respects and offerings whenever he goes to Europe. They generally come and meet him at Marseilles. In East Africa and Zanzibar, His Highness would go himself or they used to send offerings to his bankers.

How many followers do you have? I cannot exactly say. The number is very large. They are thousands and hundreds of thousands.

Continuing witness said they all would come to see his face (Didar). They undertake long journeys, spending months in travelling, to see him and if he was not in India at the time of their arrival, they would wait anxiously till his return. Witness said this had been the practice ever since he could remember. It was the practice in the time of his father and grandfather.

Is it true that such offerings are received on behalf of or for the benefit of the family? It is absolutely false.

The Judge: When did you first hear that suggestion? After this suit was instituted.

Never before? Never before, my Lord.

Is it true that followers make offerings to the members of the family? It is absolutely false.

DUTIES OF THE PIR.

Continuing witness said that in his time there was no separate Pir. He himself was the Pir. The duties of the Pir were to go amongst the people for purposes of conversion. Pir would get no offerings except the Dasoon. Witness said he did not maintain his relations as a matter of obligation or right. Besides relatives, he has been making cash allowances to a very large number of people, not at all related to him. They lived in the compounds at Mazagon and they also lived in Poona. The statement that all his followers were Ashnasharis until 1901 was absolutely false.

Witness said it was a palpable falsehood that Shiah Imami religion was an invention since this suit. In 1901 some of the followers declared themselves openly as Ashnasharis. Witness gathered from what they had published, they have been secretly Ashnasharis before. It was false that he suppressed a will. Some time after the suit began he heard of it for the first time. No such will came into his possession and his uncles or any one else did not tell him about it. His grandfather did not leave any extensive estate in Persia. No such estate came into his possession. Witness said that there was no family estate; no joint and undivided family. He did not sell a single property which came into his possession. He did not purchase any property in the name of his nominee. There is only one property, viz., Kusru Lodge which stands in the name of his mother; all the property stands in his own name. It was false that he purchased a property called Dungri Mullah or a property at Mazagon in the name of Via Kanji or a property, at Grant Road and Malabar Hill, in the name of Kamaria Ismail or a property at Jail Road or Nagpada. All these were false. It was absolutely false that he purchased several properties at Khoja Mullah and Parel Road in the name of Panchbaia. Here the witness was shown the answers of 16, 17 and 18 Interrogatories administered by witness to the plaintiff. Witness said there was not an atom of truth in this. He said that para. 56 of the plaint was absolutely false. Shares have been bought always in his name and registered in his own name. He sold no property of Hassan Ali to any one. Witness said it was false that he appropriated the rents of wakf properties to his own use. The wakf properties in Arabia are looked after by his cousin Habibulla Khan. Before him, the uncle of witness looked after them. Money was sent by hundi to his cousin. The expenditure on these wakf properties was more than their net income. Every year witness used to spend a very large amount on charities. Witness said that Mr. Bahadurji must have been misinformed when he said that income of wakf properties was used in giving allowances to the members.

THE JAMATKHANAS.

Witness said that Jamatkhanas and Serais formed no part of the Hassan Ali's property which was divisible among his heirs. They have been never divided among the heirs. Some of the Jamatkhanas were over 200 years old.

GRANT OF ALLOWANCES.

Continuing witness said that Akbar Shah and Janghi Shah had told him that Hassan Ali was very liberal and generous, and he used to make allowances of various kinds to his children, to many of his distant relatives, many dependents, many Sayyids, Fakirs, retainers and to people who had helped him during his rebellion in Persia, but neither Akbar Shah nor Janghi Shah alleged at any time that the allowances were given as a matter of right. His father was a most generous man, who gave heaps of allowances to his relatives and many strangers also. Witness has been following the same policy in the matter of allowances. There are at the same time many relations to whom allowances were not given. The giving of these allowances was entirely dependent on the pleasure of the witness. There are about 200 descendants of Kullilullah living, if not more. Many had not come to Bombay. Witnes did not supply them with allowances. They never had anything. There are also descendants of Hassan Ali who never got any cash allowance. Some of them are in Persia.

NO FIXED SCALE.

Witness said there was no fixed scale for the grant of allowances, which depended entirely on pleasure. Paragraphs 13 and 14 of the plaint are absolutely false. Witness said that it was unfortunately false that he held property worth about two crores. Witness gets a pension of one thousand rupees a month. After his father's death, it was stopped and was re-given to the witness as a favour. It was not true that he gets that pension as titular head of the family. Until this suit, no claim was made as referred to in para. 16 of the plaint.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Witnes said that he heard from his uncles, his mother and Karim Khan who was his grandfather's Private Secretary, that Akbar Shah had appropriated the jewellery and the cash and Janghi Shah appropriated the house at Mount Road, a house in Piru Lane, and the Hamumkhana property, and his father appropriated two lots of property at Mazagon, one at Bellasis Road, another at Jail Road. Outside Bombay Akbar Shah had appopriated a house in Bandra and a garden property in Poona; his father had appropriated two lots in Civil Lines Poona, one in Lothian Road, and the other in Bangalore.

Witness said this was all the information he had at the time the release was executed. The value of the movable property which Akbar Shah appropriated was worth about three lakhs of rupees. A few years ago witness brought the garden land at Poona from the heirs of the servants to whom Akbar Shah had presented it. In his life time Akbar Shah never claimed that he had a right to the allowances or the offerings or the properties; nor did Janghi Shah make any such claim. Akbar Shah and his sons borrowed very large sums from the witness.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

ALLEGED FALSE REPRESENTATIONS TO PURCHASE LAND.

In the Bombay High Court the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chaubal have disposed of the appeal of Laxman Gopal Kulkarni and Krishansing Trimbaksing, who were convicted of cheating by Mr. V. N. Khopkar on 17th March last. Mr. Khopkar's decision was confirmed by Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Sessions Judge of Nasik, on 6th April. Each of the accused was sentenced to four months' simple imprisonment. Mr. Robertson with Mr. S. S. Patkar, pleader, appeared for the accused; Mr. P. B. Shingne, pleader, appeared for the complainant Dwarkabai, a widow; and the Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The accused, it was averred, had induced by false representations the complainant to offer to the first accused Rs. 951 for the purchase of land at Shaivanai in the Dindori Taluka, for her own benefit, on 5th September 1907. The land was represented to her to be over five acres whereas in fact it was a little more than two and a half acres. The sole use of an adjoining well was stated to be one of the rights of the purchaser. The land, prior to the purchase, was inspected by complainant's brother Mahadev. The second accused was indebted to Mahadev, on account of the estate of the latter's grandmother, to the extent of Rs. 3,000. Out of this sum, in consideration of the purchase of the land, Mahadev wrote off Rs. 1,125. He included in this purchase money a legacy of Rs. 500, which the complainant had inherited from her grandmother.

The charge against the first accused was that he fraudulently misread the sale-deed to the complainant and to her brother Mahadev, purporting to show larger dimensions of the land than they actually were, viz., he read it to be over five acres, instead of two and a half acres that it actually was. The use of the well was represented to be only for her, whereas that was not the fact.

The learned Chief Justice, in giving the judgment of the Court, said that whether the alleged misrepresentation was proved was the principal question in the case. There were other factors in the case besides it. The land had been inspected by Mahadev, in view of which the Sessions Judge should have found in favour of the accused. Again, the value of the land could not be ascertained. Still, the Sessions Judge had held that there was a preponderance of evidence against the accused; but, again, he appeared to have been doubtful whether this preponderance would have been sufficient in his mind, had he been sitting as an original court, to convict the accused. If such doubts had arisen in the mind of the Sessions Judge, he should have given the benefit of the doubt to the accused, and acquitted them. The case was rightly argued before them on the basis of the conclusions arrived at on the various questions of fact. The accused should have been acquitted.

The convictions were set aside, and the accused were acquitted.

A SESSIONS JUDGE'S ORDER SET ASIDE.

On the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of an application for revision made by Hiraman Madhavsing, who was convicted by Mr. R. B. Bhansalkar, First Class Magistrate of Nandurbar, of robbery and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused had appealed to Mr. H. S. Phadnis, acting Sessions Judge of Khandesh, who dismissed the appeal. Mr. D. B. Binning and Mr. C. A. Rele appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The Chief Justice, in giving the Court's judgment, said it appeared that the appeal in this case was heard by the Sessions Judge without having before him the first complaint. It was alleged that that complaint was put in before the magistrate during the examination-in-chief of the complainant; and that it was afterwards mislaid and did not form part of the record before the Sessions Judge. According to the account of that complaint which had been given to their Lordships, it contained statements which ought to have been the subject of cross-examination of the complainant for the purpose of contradicting her with regard to the allegation which she made in the case under trial. That first complaint appeared to have been particularly relevant with regard to the allegations made against the present appellant Hiraman. Their Lordships directed a retrial of the appeal of Hiraman before the Sessions Judge upon the evidence recorded by the magistrate, with a direction to the Sessions Judge that he should take evidence as to the contents of the first complaint in order that the legal advisers of Hiraman might cross-examine her with reference to the contents of that complaint. Their Lordships set aside the order of the Sessions Judge dismissing the appeal of Hiraman, and they directed the rehearing of his appeal. The accused to remain on the same bail.

PRIVY COUNCIL APPEAL.

The Bank of Bombay and Another vs. Suleman Somji and others:—

The Appeal preferred by the Bank of Bombay and Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey against the decision of the Bombay High Court on Appeal from its Original Civil Jurisdiction in Suit No. 554 of 1903 Appeal No. 1370 and dated the 14th April 1905 was heard on the 13th and 14th May last by the following members of His Majesty's Privy Council, viz., Lord Macnaghten, Lord Atkinson, Sir Andrew Scoble and Sir Arthur Wilson, when Sir Robert Finley, K.C., Mr. Rewett, K.C., and the Hon'ble Frank Russell, K.C., appeared for the appellants and Mr. Danckwerts and Mr. Stokes appeared for the respondents.

The decision was reserved and we are now informed that judgment has been delivered dismissing the Bank's Appeal with costs.

Canon G. A. Cooke, of Edinburgh, and Chaplain to the Duke of Buccleuch, has been elected to the Oriel Professorship of Interpretation of Holy Scripture. The appointment carries with it a Residentiary Canonry of Rochester Cathedral and a Fellowship at Oriel College, Oxford. Canon Crooke is a brother of Mr. H. M. A. Cooke, of the Champion Reef Gold Mining Co; Kolar Gold Field.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

* The views of the *Bombay Gazette* on all matters are expressed in the Editorial columns. But our policy being "Fair Play to All" and in order to give our readers an idea of every shade of opinion we admit contributions and letters, expressing sentiments and thoughts on current topics which we neither endorse nor sympathise with. We deem it necessary to make this announcement as we find ourselves occasionally credited with the authorship of remarks made by others.

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The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1908.

MARTIAL LAW.

WHEN Lord Morley made his notable reference to "Martial Law and no damned nonsense" he did not advocate its adoption, but it was evident he had been contemplating the possibility of such circumstances arising in this country as would justify a temporary suspension of civil authority. The proclamation of martial law has always been based on the grounds of necessity, and during the nineteenth century it was proclaimed in no less than thirteen instances in British territory—namely in the Barbadoes, Demerara, Jamaica, Canada, Ceylon, Cephalonia, the Cape of Good Hope, St. Vincent, and South Africa—in some of these places more than once—without taking count of India. Sir George Campbell in his Memoirs gave us a lucid, though brief, description of its operations, which may be here recalled. "I have often heard of martial law," he writes, "and have known a good many occasions on which energetic people demanded martial law, but to this day I have never been able to make out what it means, unless it be a general leave to any military person to kill anyone, take any property or do anything else he pleases. That is, I think, what is generally understood though not exactly expressed. Possibly on this occasion the Government may have meant only to authorise court-martials to try civil offences under the Act, but the proclamation seems to have been understood in a much wider sense—there was very little of the formalities of military law in what was done." Sir George was referring to Lord Canning's Act of 1857 when Martial Law was proclaimed in the North-West Provinces. An order to check exuberant severity was is sued, but it had practically no effect. "Special Commissioners hanged natives in a very reckless way and stories went about of people who had sent trusted servants out in the morning on an errand and in the evening recognised them on the gallows hanged for rebellion." May such a time never come again.

"Martial Law," we are assured, is an unfortunate term and in a sense a misnomer. It is a suspension of ordinary law, the term being employed in various senses and among them as applied to civilian subjects who are not in rebellion, but in a district where the ordinary course of civil life cannot be maintained owing to war or rebellion. Sir John Scott tells us that it is as affecting the subjects of the Crown in rebellion that the subject of martial law really obtains its chief importance and it is in this sense that the term is generally used; that is the suspension of ordinary law and the temporary government of the country, or parts of it or all of it, by military tribunals. "It has often been laid down," he continues, "that martial law in this sense is unknown to the law of England. Mr. Dicey, for instance, restricts martial law to only another expression for 'the common right of the Crown and its subjects to repel force by force in the case of invasion, insurrection or riot or generally of any violent resistance.' But more than this is understood by the term martial law. When the proposition was laid down that martial law is unknown to the law of England it is to be remembered that fortunately in England there never had been a state at all similar to that prevailing in Cape Colony in 1900-2, and it may perhaps be questioned whether the statement would have been made with such certainty if similar events had been present to the writers' minds." However, in England on three occasions the authority of the civil power was suspended, namely in 1715, 1745 and 1780. In Ireland it was suspended in 1798 to 1801 and in 1803, when the military forces were given practically a free hand to deal with rioters, and we know that they used it with effect. It is only with the greatest reluctance that resort is had to this means of quelling disturbances—a means which cannot be contemplated with equanimity or lightly recommended.

It is conceivable, however, that circumstances may arise in which the adoption of martial law may not only be desirable but necessary. And when those circumstances appear it is not probable that they will be of more than temporary duration, for the maxim would be "slay and spare not." The soldier is a wonderfully patient man. He obeys orders unflinchingly whether he is commanded to stand at ease in the midst of showers of stones or to fire "into the brown" or at a specified individual, and no matter what his personal feelings may be, he holds his hand the very moment he is instructed to do so. No better illustration of what we mean can be found than the many which have presented themselves in the past few weeks. Discipline is strict and admirably maintained, but in case of the proclamation of martial law it is possible they would have a freer hand than is at present the case. When a police-officer is stoned he promptly draws and fires; with the troops it is different, and we need not be surprised to learn that they find their present disability to return missile for missile become irksome. With the proclamation of martial law that disability would disappear. In the Calcutta Police Court the other day a letter was handed to Mr. Eardley Norton, purporting to be written by the men of the Gordon Highlanders, stating "if a hair of your head is harmed, or if another European is killed we men of the Gordon Highlanders will have a massacre for seven days and slaughter every Bengali we come across without discrimination whatever." It is said that the reading of the letter caused considerable amusement. It need have caused none, for it indicates the feeling in rear of every rifle and bayonet. The British soldier scarcely appreciates the fact that the natives of this country are his fellow-subjects and that he is not in possession of an enemy's country as he was in South Africa. This is unfortunate, perhaps, and he would have martial law from choice at the present juncture. To use his own expression, he would "like a little of his own buck." But who talks of martial law?" Martial law is too terrible even to think of.

NEW IDOL IN DAMAUN.

THE reaction towards so-called orthodoxy in Hindu religion that is going on everywhere and is such a prominent feature of Hindu life at present, is found curiously exemplified in an unmistakeable manner at Damaun, a Portuguese possession a hundred miles north of Bombay on the coast. Reformers of Hinduism will be pained to learn that a new god has been recently established in that town and is represented by an idol for general worship. They have been labouring to remove this feature of idol-worship as much as possible from their religion, and to reduce the number of idols of the old gods. Their labours are so far fruitless that the common people not only reverence existing idols but set up new ones of gods who hitherto had none to represent them. The Hindus of Damaun have not exactly created a brand-new god, though even such a thing is by no means unheard of among Hindus; for Viswakarma, their new god, is well known in Hindu mythology. But he had no idol hitherto to represent him and hence was not worshipped in Gujarat at least. The Damaunese Hindus in this year of grace have supplied this hitherto idolless god with a stone image and have raised a temple where he can be worshipped not only by themselves but Hindus from the neighbouring provinces as well. Perhaps other feelings besides religious sentiment had urged them to do this; for by thus making their town of Damaun possess this unique temple and idol of Viswakarma, they have raised it to religious importance in the eyes of the orthodox in India who will make pilgrimages to that town which is sure to profit by this in a material way. The Gujarat Hindus, especially Vanias, who are in great force in Damaun, are credited with a keen sense of business and their commercial instinct is very strong. In erecting a new temple to the hitherto temple-less god Viswakarma in their native town, they have acted up to their reputation as business men; and at one stroke have given religious as well as secular importance to their drooping town by making it a place of pilgrimage for all the orthodox Hindus. But all the same, earnest reformers who try to purify Hindu religion from idolatrous elements and bring it once more to its Vedic state of purity will be very sorry of this new addition to the Hindu pantheon in Gujarat.

Viswakarma was originally not a personal deity at all, but only an attribute of the supreme deity in its creative capacity. The work of creation was necessarily materialised in the minds of the ordinary people later on and in their eyes the divine person who created not only this universe but everything in it and gave each its proper shape became a separate deity with this name Viswakarma, which literally means the "artificer of everything." He also became the maker of weapons of the gods, and also of men, a sort of Vulcan. In the epic of the Mahabharat he is described as "the lord of the architects, executor of a thousand handicrafts, the carpenter of the gods, the fashioner of all ornaments, the most eminent of artisans, who formed the celestial chariots of the deities, on whose craft men subsist." In later mythology he is specifically the god of architecture and sculpture; and of architects, sculptors, and particularly of carpenters he is the special deity. The carpenters of Gujarat, in which is Damaun, claim to be the descendants of Viswakarma. But these descendants up to all this time did not know the image of their godlike progenitor. It is very strange that the god who gave form and shape to everything should have no form or shape himself. The Damaunese have now remedied this by having the first image made of Viswakarma set up in their midst. All this shows how prone are the Hindus still to fall down and worship images, and to make images when they possess none.

A GROWING INDUSTRY.

ATTENTION is drawn by the *Indian Trade Journal* to a report by the Hon'ble Mr. R. W. Gillan, Secretary to the United Provinces Government, on the increase of the manufacture of silk cloth known as Kashi silk during the last few years in Benares. The industry has gradually spread to other provinces, and the fact that the silk used is imported from Italy led to enquiries as to how far the supply of raw silk could be expected to expand. It was found that the materials are refuse and the usual kinds of waste connected with silk manufacture, and also damaged cocoons. Italy produces some five thousand three hundred tons of this waste yearly, and though a portion is used in Italy, the greater part is available for export. The investigation of Kashi silk naturally led to a comparison with tasar silk, which may be regarded as one of the decaying industries of India. The cause of the decline of the tasar industry is held to be an utter absence of method in the selection of the eggs for new production. The care taken in this branch is said to be the chief cause of the success attending the Italian and French growers, and it is easy to see that its absence may account for the rapid decline in India of what normally should have been an ever-expanding industry. In the last four years there are no records of exports of tasar silk from India, though that the demand continues in Europe is shown by the growing exports from China, which have risen to as high as fifty thousand bales. To counteract the careless methods of the past the Government of Bengal has opened model farms, which should be productive of good in the future when silk traders have learned the value of better methods, but it seems likely that before that can be accomplished the Kashi silk, owing to its cheapness, is likely to have established itself a place in the market, from which tasar silk will have a difficulty in ousting it. The industry occupies ten mills in Italy with sixty-five thousand spindles which it is proposed to increase to eighty thousand, and the question is being investigated how far it will be possible to adapt the Indian industry to power looms.

THERE have been no fresh cases of cholera in Quetta.

FIVE Bengali residents of Mymensingh have, it is said by the "Charu Mihir," the local vernacular paper, filed suits for damages against Mr. Clarke, Mr. Craven and others.

A PRESS Communique states that Mr. O. T. Barrow, C. S. I., Comptroller and Auditor-General, takes long leave from September next, when Mr. F. C. Harrison, Accountant-General, Bombay, will act for him.

THE "Indian Daily News" has received intelligence by the last mail, that Mr. Lancelot Hare's health seems to benefit by the change Home. Meanwhile, it is gratifying to note the satisfactory state of affairs in Eastern Bengal and Assam under Sir Charles Bayley's administration.

A EUROPEAN correspondent writes :—"Now that our Brahmin and Bhattia friends have had a fortnight's holiday, is it not possible that we should have one too? We would like to go to Poona for a while, out of the way of the rain and the heat. We have lost money in the past fortnight. Our friends, the enemy, may lose while we are away. We should be sorry for that, but pray let us too have a fortnight's sport."

LAST month the Most Rev. Dom Sebastian J. Pereira, Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun, was graciously received in audience by the Pope, who conversed with the illustrious prelate for over 45 minutes on matters relating to India. His Grace presented to His Holiness 8,250 lires as the Jubilee offering from his diocese together with an album containing the names of the subscribers. The Holy Father was graciously pleased to bestow his blessing on the illustrious prelate and his flock.

SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON, K.C.B., whose appointment as Finance Member in India is announced, is a son of the late Captain Fleetwood Wilson, 8th Hussars, and was born in 1851. He entered Government Service as a clerk in the Paymaster-General's Office and went to Egypt as Private Secretary to Sir Rivers Wilson, then Finance Minister there. Afterwards he served for two or three years in the Home Service, and from 1883 to 1893 was Private Secretary to successive Secretaries of State for War. He was Director-General of the Royal Army Clothing Department from 1893 to 1898, since when he has been Assistant Under-Secretary of War. He was created a C. B. in 1891, a Knight in 1902 and a K. C. B. in 1905.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

OVER-SEAS ATHLETICS.

Cricket.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 10.

ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The English Athletic Championships at the Stadium on Saturday were brimful of interest and several remarkable performances were accomplished. Two new British records were established, E. B. Archibald setting up new figures of 12ft. in the Pole Vault, while another Canadian born man in S. P. Gillies of the New York A. C. won the hammer throw with 164ft. 5 3/8 inches. As the writer anticipated, "Bobbie" Kerr of Canada proved too good for the English sprinters, the well built Irish-born athlete greatly pleasing the critics by his style. Halswell's 49 2/5 secs. in the "quarter" is better than it looks, as he only had a brief rest between heat and final, which was run in the rain. He is a great runner and possibly capable of equalling Ling's world's record of 47 4/5 secs. for a curved track. Butterfield ran well in the "mile," but did not finish with his old dash and was evidently short of work. It would indeed be a great race between him and H. A. Wilson, with the former in his very best form. Wilson's time of 4 mins. 20 1/5 secs. is excellent and he may quite likely do better things yet. E. R. Voight is evidently our best four miler and the manner he ran away from his rivals in the last 600 yards was really wonderful. A. E. Wood the young Essex Beagle, made a gallant effort in this and was a close third to A. J. Robertson and he ought to be a champion in due course. Robertson is unlucky to run up against such a finisher as Voight, his time, 19 mins. 52 4/5 secs., only having thrice before been beaten in the championship prior to Saturday, when the winner did 19 mins. 47 2/5 secs. Russell was unexpectedly beaten in the Steeplechase by Noakes of Sparkhill who ran a splendid race and outfinished his rival. Russell, however, will no doubt set a faster pace should he again meet Noakes, whose inclusion now in the Olympic Team is unfortunate. V. Duncker, a genuine Africander and a good sort, won the hurdles in capital time (16 1/5 secs.) and he had to equal this in his heat when just defeating W. A. Knyvett of the Bengal A. A. A. Dennes Horgan's victory in the Shot Putting (44 ft. 7 in.) makes his tenth success in the event. I. R. Nicolson was the only holder who failed to put in an appearance, yet the only one who was successful in retaining his laurels was C. Leahy in the high jump (5ft. 11in.) Two of the men selected by the writer as likely winners—Powell for the hurdles and Ahearne (long jump)—failed to compete. Four others—Butterfield (mile), Robertson (4 miles) Russell (Steeplechase) and Kirkwood (Shot)—were narrowly beaten, (the three last-named being placed second) while the other eight selections proved correct.

OVER-SEAS ATHLETES.

Visiting athletes reaped a fair measure of success and it is a certainty that they will be much in evidence during the Olympic Games. Lindberg of Sweden was well up in the final of the sprint, and fellow-countrymen of his in Soderstrom and Hedenhurd gained second honours in the pole vault and high jump. South Africa was ably represented by Walker of Natal in the 100 yards, and he has improved considerably during the last few weeks. Though beaten by Kerr, he had the satisfaction of finishing in front of Morton (holder) and did 10 1/10 for the hundred. C. Heffron also ran splendidly in the four miles and just beat Duncan (holder) for fifth place. Both are training for the Marathon Race and Heffron is likely to show up very well in this. Of the beaten men, mention may be made of H. St. A. Murray of New Zealand and E. B. Savage, Canada, who had a great race in their heat of the hurdles, the former proving successful and gaining third place in the final. Another visitor in Stupart of South Africa qualified for this, but lost his chance through striking a hurdle. Duffy and Phillips (South Africa) do not appear to be able to find their proper form, nor did Tait, Fitzgerald, Lukeman Parkes, Buddo, Lawson, and Galbraith (Canada) get anything near their best records, though some of them will no doubt do better by the Olympic Games. Visiting athletes were more prominent in other directions, however, as Kerr and Rowlands of New Zealand and Goulding of Canada were 4th, 7th and 8th in the two miles walk, in which no one had a chance against Larner, the Brighton policeman. Heffron gained a Standard medal for beating 21 mins. in the 4 miles, and the three Colonial walkers named, a like distinction for beating 15 mins. in their race. Savage (Canada), Knyvett (India) and Stupart (South Africa) won Standard (17 secs.) medals in the hurdles. Macdonald (Canada) did so in both the high and long jumps and Stupart also qualified for another in the long jump, so that many of our visitors gained some reward.

SWIMMING.

H. Taylor of Chadderton disappointed his admirers by retiring from the Long Distance Swimming Championship—Kerr to Putney (5 miles 60 yards)—on Saturday. The cause was a cut knee and he must have struck it against a piece of drifting wood. The race served to show F. H. Springfield of Brisbane to much advantage and he won readily in 70 mins. 57 secs., beating P. Radmileric of Weston-super-Mare S. C. (the holder) by nearly two minutes. Another Australian in F. E. Beaurepaire of Melbourne made a race of it for a time, but had to give up through a stitch in the side. We shall now look for a great race between Taylor (holder) and Springfield for the half mile championship, and Beaurepaire will also have something to say in the matter. Visiting swimmers are doing well in other directions and C. M. Daniels of New York has already commenced record breaking by swimming 150 yards in 1 min. 32 2/5 secs., and this wonderful sprint swimmer will probably disturb other figures before he goes away. With Robinson of Liverpool a non-competitor, many people thought one of the visiting swimmers might win the 200 yards breast stroke championship. P. Courtman of Manchester (the holder) just managed to retain his title, however, after a great finish with A. Baronyi and E. Toldy, both of Hungary.

CYCLING.

L. Meredith gave a splendid exhibition of pluck and determination in the 25 miles National Cyclists Union Championship at Newcastle. He had a puncture in the first mile and lost 300 yards, and what with having to change machines four times, he did not catch his rivals again until 15 miles had been covered. His stern chase was rewarded! and he finally won from Isaacs of Putney and F. D. Venter of South Africa. Meredith and Matthews were also put out of the tandem championship through a puncture. Venter and Freylinck beat Isaacs and Brooks in their heat, but the latter pair easily turned the tables in the final which, however was a much slower race. The young South Africans are improving and will take some beating in the Olympic Games.

NEARLY SPORTSMEN.

The manner our golfers boycotted the Olympic Golf Contest, (which led to its abandonment) is an incident in connection with the games which real sportsmen will not forget in a hurry. Some of the leading lawn tennis players have now shown that they also are not greatly concerned over the prestige of the Empire, for they calmly scratched after having been chosen to do duty. One of them, Roper-Barrett, has been ordered to take a rest by a medical man, but one hardly knows what to think of the others. Among those who failed their Empire were H. L. Doherty, A. W. Gore (champion) and G. C. Ball-Green. A feature of the first round of the singles was the victory of O. Froitzheim of Germany over J. C. Parke, the Irish Rugby International, by 3 sets to 0 (6-4, 11-9 and 6-4) after a great struggle. M. J. G. Ritchie shaped well against M. Germot (France) but the latter could not keep his feet on the wet court. Captain Brown of Canada beat Slava (Bohemia) in the third round and Richardson of South Africa also qualified for the fourth round at the expense of Foulkes of Canada. Gauntlett and Kitson, South Africa, also got safely through the second round of the Doubles but Foulkes and Powell of Canada failed against Crawley and Powell (British Isles).

A feature of the competition for the Singles was the fine form shown by O. Froitzheim of Germany, who beat G. A. Cardia (British Isles). The Rev. J. Richardson (South Africa) also got through the fourth round, beating Captain Brown of Canada, and he or the German will meet Ritchie (British Isles) in the final.

TENNIS.

"Punch" Fairs has succeeded Peter Latham as professional Tennis Champion of the World, his victory over Johnson being gained by the big margin of 7 sets to 2—49 games to 29. We can now look forward to a match between Fairs and Jay Gould (junior) for the World's Open Championship, the young American amateur having promptly challenged the professional champion. There are no difficulties in the way, and the match will be decided in two portions, half in London and half in New York. One cannot help but reflect what a pleasing contrast this is with many other sports wherein amateurs are so high and mighty that they would not dream of trying conclusions with a professional.

CRICKET.

The turn of events in connection with the triangular scheme for the Imperial Tournament is creating no end of talk. Some critics side with Australia and think it a pity that the cricketers who have been coming here for many years should be offended because they decline to join in a scheme prepared by new comers. Others, however, and they are in the majority, have strongly supported the idea from the start, and the refusal of the Australians to come in gave great disappointment. The latest attitude of the Home authorities amounts to this, that the Australians are told they can only come here in 1909 subject to agreeing to participate in the tournament. Cricket is at a low ebb in this country, from a spectacular point of view, and an Imperial Tournament would certainly do good, so that if the Australians reconsider the matter, much satisfaction will be felt here. The fact that Noble favours the tournament being held every tenth year is a good sign and all may yet be well.

THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

Yorkshire continues to hold an unbeaten record and a percentage of 100 per cent., the Tykes having won 10 and drawn 5 matches out of fifteen engagements. Surrey has won 10, drawn 5 and lost 1 match and is a good second—percentage 81·81—and then come Kent—percentage 77·77 and Middlesex 50·00, —each having experienced one defeat.

A KEEN MATCH.

The annual Oxford vs. Cambridge match produced a very keen struggle even though there was nothing sensational in the way of performances. As the scores indicate—Cambridge 188 and 201 and Oxford 207 and 183 for 8—there was little in it. R. A. Young, the Cambridge skipper, made 20 and 54 and J. N. Buchanan (South Africa) 35 and 32, and H. J. Goodwin 40 and 21 also did fairly well for the Light Blues. The Hon. S. N. Bruce (46), C. S. Hurst (61 and 46), and C. E. Hatfield (25 and 35 not out) were the mainstays of Oxford. When the Dark Blues lost 4 wickets for 37 in the second innings, matters looked good for the Cantabs, but the men who followed rose to the occasion in splendid fashion. A word of praise is due H. Teesdale for pluckily batting in the second innings of Oxford with a broken thumb.

THE TURF.

Neither Polar Star nor Galvani accepted for the Liverpool Cup. As the former sails for the Argentine Republic on the day the race will be run this is natural. It is worthy of mention that Polar S was set to concede Galvani 4 lbs, which shows wi a high estimation the handicapper placed on the son of Pioneer, and which must be voted cheap at 18,000 sovs.

The popular London Cup at the Alexandra Park meeting produced a capital race. The field numbered nine and a close race between Mr. Bowen's King's Courtship and Land League ended in the former's favour by a head. As usual, the Salisbury meeting proved very attractive. Mr. Singer's Laomedia ran an excellent race in the Bibury Cup and held a neck advantage over Lagos at the finish. The same owner scored in the Hurstbourne Stakes with a colt by Marco-Cellaret, Trigg having the mount in each case. The Bibury Stakes always creates considerable interest as only amateurs are allowed to ride in it. Victory went to Mr. L. R. Dugdale's Lowland Lord from half a dozen rivals, Mr. G. Thursby being up. This gentleman can hold his own in the best of company and his fine effort on John Gaunt in the Derby a few years ago will be remembered by many sportsmen.

OLYMPIC SHOOTING.

The rifle shooting at Bisley and Clay Bird Shooting for Olympic honours is now claiming attention. The 1,000 yards individual shoot (20 shots) at Bisley served to shew British marksmen to great adsantage, Colonel J. K. Millner winning with 98 out of a possible 100. Six of the first seven competitions were from the British Isles, while over-seas Britishers were also prominent among the next batch. K. K. V. Casey, United States, was credited with a score of 93 but as his card showed 21 shots, there is some question about second place.

The Running Deer Competition (single shot) ended in a win for Swahn of Sweden (25) with Capt. Ranken, United Kingdom, (24) next, and A. E. Rogers (U.K.) 24, third. There was a tie in the Running Deer (double shot) between W. Winans (U.S.A.) and Capt. Ranken (U.K.), each making 46, but the former won on shooting off. The Running Deer team contest ended in favour of Sweden (86), the United Kingdom (85) being second. Continental marksmen were very much to the fore in the 300 metres contest, in which any rifle was permitted, and 40 shots fired from the prone, standing and kneeling positions. Norway was an easy first with 5,055 and then came Sweden 4,711 and France 4,652.

MR. JOSEPH C. Butler, the millionaire, of Cincinnati, and a party of friends started for Colorado to inspect mining properties, and stopped at Chicago to attend the Republican Convention. Mr. Butler, an enthusiastic admirer of Mr. Roosevelt, cheered for more than half an hour when the demonstration was made during Chairman Lodge's speech. Mr. Butler was finally compelled to desist because of physical exhaustion, and, though not previously ill when he arrived at Colorado, became unconscious. He was given the best medical attention, but died on the 26th June from the effects of over-exertion.

BRITAIN AND THE POWERS.

SIR E. GREY ON THE TURKISH CONSTITUTION.

The Isolation of Germany.

OUR HARMLESS NATIONAL FRIENDSHIPS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 28.

Speaking on the Foreign Office vote in the House of Commons last night, Sir Edward Grey welcomed the Turkish Constitution. If the Turks were going to improve the whole Government he said, it would be better for the Macedonian question to be settled thus, than by pressing partial reforms on the unwilling authorities. "While not relaxing our watchfulness or our desire for improvement in Macedonia, we shall at present preserve a sympathetic and expectant attitude."

Sir Edward Grey deplored the misrepresentations of British policy as being aimed at the isolation of Germany. He alluded to the former constant friction with France and Russia involving the danger of a breach of peace, which our agreements had removed. It was no part of our policy to give our friendships a hostile point towards any Power, but we must be free to make such friendships. There was no more reason to suppose that our agreements were aimed at Germany, he declared, than that the Triple Alliance was aimed at us.

THE TURKISH CONSTITUTION.

Continued Rejoicings.

PRO-BRITISH FEELING.

LONDON, JULY 28.

Rejoicings continue in Constantinople. Perfect order prevails, but some hostile demenstrations have occurred at the houses of Izzet Pasha and other representatives of the Yildiz regime.

The new Parliament is expected to meet in the autumn.

The censorship of telegrams and newspapers has been suspended.

A feature of the rejoicings in Constantinople is an outburst of strong pro-British feeling due to the belief that the change in the regime is largely the outcome of British institutions.

PRESIDENT FALLIERES IN RUSSIA.

Meeting with the Tsar.

CORDIAL RELATIONS.

LONDON, JULY 27.

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...NDON, JULY 28.

...lières exchanged ...ls at Reval ...our's con- ...acht, ...i-

...Mr. Norton, after empanelling the jury, ...ed for permission to direct the jury to go ...and view the place as it was absolu- ...ary both in regard to the interior of the ...he adjacent place.

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INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONGRESS.

Delegates received by the King.

ROYAL WISHES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 27.

The King, receiving delegates from the International Peace Congress, expressed gratification that his efforts in the cause of peace had not been fruitless, and he was glad they had met with the generous appreciation of the people of Great Britain and other countries. The cordial friendship between nations was the object of his constant endeavour.

ANARCHISM IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 28.

AN EXPLOSION AT KHUSTIA.

A Kushtia letter, dated 25th instant, says that on the previous evening when Mr. Rennie was riding back to his house on the high road he heard an explosion as of a gun being fired. The matter is being enquired into by the District Magistrate, but the local Bengali residents assert that it was nothing more than the explosion of a cracker.

THE HARRISON ROAD BOMB CASE.

The case known as the Harrison Road Bomb case came on for hearing before the Acting Chief Justice, Sir Robert Rampini, and a Special Jury, at the Sessions, in the Calcutta High Court, at one o'clock to-day.

In this case, six Bengalis, named Nogendro Nath Sen Gupta, Dharani Nath Sen Gupta, Asoka Chunder Nundy, Bejoy Ratna Sen Gupta, Moti Lal Bose and Ulaskar Dutt, are charged with being in unlawful possession, at 134 Harrison Road, of bombs, arms and ammunition, dynamite and other highly explosive substances, and with concealing the same from public servants, in contravention of Sections 19 and 10 of the Arms Act.

Mr. Eardley Norton, with others, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. E. P. Bhose and others for the defence.

Both sides exhausted their right of challenge, the jury consisting of 6 Bengali gentlemen and 3 Europeans.

On the charges being read out to the accused, they one and all pleaded "not guilty."

H. Mullick took a preliminary objection on behalf of his client, for whom he claimed a separate trial, on the ground that Ulaskar Dutt was not arrested at the same time as the other five accused in Harrison Road. His client was subsequently arrested and charged with concealing arms. Under those circumstances, coupled with the fact that he is being tried at Alipur, counsel submitted the Crown Prosecutor should either drop the case against him here or let him take his trial at Alipur, or that he should be tried separately on the present charge

Mr. Norton contended that there was no ground whatever for trying the accused separately. He certainly would not withdraw the charge against Ulaskar here. Whether he did or not at Alipur would depend upon the result of the trial at the High Court Sessions.

His Lordship intimated he would not go into the matter now, but would consider it.

The following jurors were then empannelled:—Chutterbhuj Chakravalia, Ram Kumar Goenka, N. Mitchell Innes, Gocul Chunder Law, Bejoy Chunder Sing, Bhusan Chander Ghose, A. S. Petrocochine, E. N. S. Russel and Soshi Bhusan Chatterjee.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

The Bezwada "Swaraj."

EDITOR AND PRINTER ON TRIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

MADRAS, JULY 28.

Yesterday in the Deputy Magistrate's Court, Bezwada, before Mr. S. V. Narasinha Chariar, the trial opened of Bodi Narayana Rao, editor of a Telugu weekly called "Swaraj," published at Bezwada, and Ghari Sarvathama Rao, M.A., its proprietor, for offences under sections 124A, 153A, and 505 of the Indian Penal Code.

The prosecution was conducted by K. Narayana Rao, acting Public Prosecutor, Madras, instructed by Rao Bahadur P. Parankusam Naidu, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kistna, and G. Rajagopala Rao, B.A., Inspector, while Mr. B. L. Cumberland, District Superintendent of Police, watched the proceedings. The first accused was undefended, while the second accused was represented by J. D. Samuel, Pleader, Masulipatam.

The Public Prosecutor in the course of his opening speech, described how the paper called "Swaraj" came into existence. It first appeared on 12th March, within three days of Bepin Chandra Pal's release. The first accused was merely the nominal editor, neither his position in life nor his ability was of such an order as to entitle him to assume the role of the real work of editing and writing leading articles. This was done by Hari Sarvothama Row, proprietor, or the chief controling authority. Manuscripts of offending articles were not seized and secured, for apparently they were destroyed by the accused when they had a scent of this prosecution, or possibly when their attention was drawn to their objectionable character. The prosecution will produce the manuscripts of certain articles that appeared and which are in the second accused's writing. He was an M. A. in Telugu and had shown great scholarship in that language, but put his great abilities to a perverse use. Evidence would be adduced to show the state of mind and attitude of the second accused towards Government. At the time Bepin Chandra Pal visited Rajahmundry in 1907 Hari Sarbhama Row took a leading part, and as he was connected with some disturbance, his objectionable conduct as a stipendiary student for L. T. was brought to the notice of Government, who dismissed him from the Teachers' College and debarred him from Government service. His attitude towards Government was anything but friendly. When he had a weapon in his hand in the shape of the paper of the description of "Swaraj" he used it to a bad and illegitimate end.—In this instance it can be said that the liberty of the press had been misused for purposes, and prohibited by the legislature, and very rightly—in the interests of the public at large. The first article that is the subject of the charge appeared in the issue of 26th March and the other offending articles in the issue of the 11th June. They will be the subject of a separate trial. Only three issues appeared after the 11th June. After that the paper ceased to appear.

THE FLOODS IN SIND.

Severe Distress Prevalent.

TEMPORARY DIVERSIONS FLOODED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 28.

Full information is not yet received regarding the extent of the distress prevailing in Karachi district due to the heavy rains a fortnight ago. In a small tract, between Sonda Hillaya and the railway north of Tatta a devastating flood occurred and 57 lives were lost and much property destroyed. The destitute have been given food for their immediate need by Mr. Smyth, Assistant Collector. Elsewhere in the latter taluka no great harm has been done, nor in talukas to the south of the Tatta division. There the crops were swamped and the seed lost, but "barani" and "rabi" cultivation will make up for this to some extent.

Kotri town was flooded for nearly two days and most of the house property was injured there than in Tatta town. In Kotri Taluka three large villages—Maijhu, Bbian and Budhapur—are in ruins and water stood in them four or five feet deep for three days.

Numerous small villages also suffered severely. ...ee children were killed by falling houses and ...rain stocks have been spoilt, but the loss of ... comparatively slight.

... taluka south of Kotri also villages had ...ly evacuated and huts, houses, cattle ... of food were destroyed in the floods.

...he Shahbundar side nothing of a ...aracter has been heard. The fear is that ...e cultivation has been swamped, in the ...r and Jati talukas especially, and in a ...awal there is considerable distress. A ...who left Karachi with Rs. 400 from ... Relief Fund has written to ask for ...ce.

...lector's appeal for funds to relieve ...s resulted in a liberal response from ...and native merchants and the leading ... all communities.

...s announced that the Railway goods ...ould be resumed yesterday, but a further ...ain has resulted in the flooding out of ...t diversions, and Karachi is again isolated ...Sind and the Punjab, so far as goods ...g is concerned.

...nercantile circles, these further breaches ...eatly deplored, and matters are reaching a ...l stage, as charterers may be quite unable to ... their steamers unless traffic is shortly ...ned. Unfortunately the weather conditions ... still unfavourable.

SANITATION IN THE U. P.

Large Grants Allotted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 28.

The proposals for the sanitary improvement of the cities of Allahabad, Lucknow and Cawnpore, which Sir John Hewett referred to in April last in the United Provinces Legislative Council, are now taking definite shape as far as Allahabad is concerned at any rate. To a deputation whom he received at Government House, Allahabad, on Monday, His Honour announced that he had already set a sum aside of which a lakh and a quarter will be immediately forthcoming for the making of broad roads in the city, which will allow the free circulation of air and generally improve sanitation. Further, a lakh and a quarter is to be provided in the next budget and, possibly, more will be granted if His Honour finds the resources at his disposal to justify it. This money will be administered by a committee appointed by the Government, which will be able to supplement its funds by selling frontages to new roads to be constructed. The working of the committee will be similar to that of the Bombay Improvement Trust. It will not at first have borrowing powers, but as soon as it has obtained possession of a considerable amount of property to provide security for any debt it wishes to contract, such powers will be granted. His Honour also announced on Monday that he was about to appoint a committee to consider the extension of the Civil Station.

DR. SVEN HEDIN.

Probable News from Peking.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 28.

With regard to Dr. Sven Hedin, it is suggested, to account for the continued absence of all news, that he may have turned north-eastwards in his journey to Khotan and have made for Western China. In that case the first news of him may come from Peking.

MISSING HOSPITAL ASSISTANT.

Liberated from Custody.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, JULY 28.

The Native Hospital Assistant, attached to the Survey Department, who was carried across the Peshin Border a short time ago by Afghan "Lhaskars" and detained at Kandahar, has been released by order of the Amir and arrived at Chaman on the 26th instant, and is expected in Quetta to-day.

DINNER AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 28.

Captain Alexander Benermann and Messrs. Gladstone, Wyllie and Co., agents of the Imperial Russian Volunteer Fleet, Calcutta, entertained a few gentlemen connected with the port of Calcutta, the Freight Market, the tea trade and buyers of tea for the Russian market numbering about fifty, to a very delightful dinner last night on the steamer "Saratov" at which complimentary speeches were made and everything passed off splendidly.

DISMISSED RAILWAY GUARDS.

Appeal from the Men.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JULY 28

Certain guards of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, who were dismissed on the plea of slackness of traffic, have submitted a memorial to the Manager, in which they state that men of more recent service have been retained, some of whom bear by no means any character that would make them eligible to retention, while old service men of good conduct are dismissed. They ask if subordinate officers should be allowed a free hand in these matters, and pray that as he is the head of the administration he will see that the men and their families be not deprived in this manner of their daily bread.

SHAKAR KHAN AND HIS SON.

State Prisoners.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, JULY 28.

Shakar Khan Sirdar, of Jalawan and Sarawan, and his son, who were imprisoned by the Khan of Kalat for misbehaviour and disloyalty, have now been brought as State prisoners to Quetta, owing to the son having escaped from prison at Kalat and having been recaptured with difficulty.

As a precautionary measure, a company of the 124th Baluchis, with a native officer in command, left Quetta yesterday for Jalawan, *via* the Mastung-Nuskhi line.

VITRIOL THROWING CASE.

Exemplary Punishment of Offenders.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 28.

The two Mahomedans concerned in throwing nitric acid on a Deputy Magistrate of Howrah, have at last been found guilty and sentenced today by the Chief Justice to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 27.

THERE is very little to record during the last week. The weather shows no change and the clouds pass overhead giving us a little rain now and then and an occasional gleam of sunshine, a state of affairs which seems to suit everybody. There is nothing going on in Poona in the way of spectacular shows, which are all being reserved for August and September. I have already given the dates of the big balls, and further fixtures to announce are a handicap lawn-tennis tournament, arranged by Mr. Fanshaw, consisting of mens' singles and doubles, mixed doubles and ladies doubles, which will commence on August 3, and an open challenge tennis tournament which is to begin on August 24. The Open Junior Polo Tournament begins on August 17 and the Open Polo Tournament on September 7. For both of these Mr. H. A. B. Johnson is the Honorary Secretary. September 7 is also the date fixed for the opening of the racquet tournament.

The friendly games which now go on are perhaps more enjoyable than the heated contests to come, but give far less scope to the chronicler.

The week before last cricket matches were stopped by the weather, last week's fixture was stopped by politics, which now-a-days seem to find their way into everything. It is a long time past there have been people who said that politics pervaded education in this country, while others prophesied a similar fate for its industries, but it would have taken a far-seeing man to trace any connection between politics and cricket, and it is to be hoped that the connection will not be lasting, as one can have too much of most things and this is certainly not an exception. When next the cricket team of the combined colleges make a fixture it would be better for them to insert the proviso "politics permitting." It quite reminds one of the days of the Olympic games (those of classical Greece, be it understood) when it was necessary to proclaim a solemn peace before the sports could commence.

The sport which gives less chance for dissension and more chance than any other for good fellowship has been well to the fore, and the hounds have been pursuing jackals as though they really loved them, and have at intervals shown distinct phases of affection for chinkara and hares. On Tuesday we had the good old run that everyone would be ready to repeat as often as possible, from Yerrowda jail straight away to "The Sisters," with a stout jack, a good scent and the pace of the best. Only a very small and select company were out, which included Mrs. Lamb, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Beatty, Mrs Keatinge, Mrs. Morris and Mrs. Furse; after this one excellent run, hounds were taken home and there were no temptations to urge tired horses to further efforts. On Thursday hounds met at the 7th milestone on the Bombay Road, and had the longest and most tiring day they have had yet, for they were not back in kennels till. 2 o'clock, and it was hot and trying weather. There were no less than three runs, the first two of twenty minutes each were spoilt by chink. It is one of the drawbacks, and almost the only one at any rate to motorists, to hunting so far from home that the furtheroff the hunt goes the more chink there are about and they are absolutely certain to spoil a run, for apart from the attraction they seem to have for hounds, who ought to be hunting jack, they always give a nasty line over steep and stony hills. The third jack took the hounds and a few keen and well mounted followers for a good five-mile gallop towards Chinchwad but this time the railway interfered and hounds were finally collected near Shelarvadi Station and brought home.

On Sunday the hounds met at the fifth milestone on the Alandi Road. There had been no rain worth mentioning for a couple of days and for horses, even over ploughed lands, the going was quite good, but the meet was not till 7 and it soon got hot and trying for hounds who straggled a good deal during a long and hard chase. In fact at the end in the open country below Temple Hill it looked as if the jack would save his brush, though he had been in full view for some time, for only one hound was anywhere near him and the gap between him and the rest of the pack was occupied by a few of the field; however, he was run down at last and Colonel Bull presented his brush to Mrs. Quin who had been well up throughout the run. On the way home hounds got on to a fox who took them a straight line back to the Alandi Road and finally went to earth down by the river within a short distance of the motor cars and other paraphernalia of the meet.

Tuesday was a great day at the Ladies' Club, for the enterprising members led by Mrs. Ali Akbar launched out into quite a new departure and gave a banquet in the club in honour of Sir Cowasjee and Lady Jehangir. The Mahomedan, Hindu, English and Parsee communities were all represented and an excellent dinner was provided, during which the string band of the Somerset Light Infantry played. Amongst those present were Miss Fellowes and Miss May from Government House. Mr. Muir-Mackenzie was in the chair and proposed the toast of the "King-Emperor" and also gave the health of the "Guests of the evening," congratulating Sir Cowasjee on his new and well deserved honour and commenting on his munificent benefactions for charitable purposes in which he was following in his father's footsteps. Sir Cowasjee made a short speech in response and Sirdar Nowrojee Pudumjee proposed the toast of the chairman.

A special telegram to the "Times of Ceylon" dated London, July 22nd, says:—The "Daily Express" declares that there has been a Cabinet crisis over a proposed further reduction of the Army. The Little England section urged the disbandment of 23 battalions of Infantry and five battalions of Guards and Household Cavalry. A deadlock ensued. Eventually Mr. Haldane and his supporters prevailed by a narrow majority. No further reductions are now contemplated.

AN ANOMALY: POET AND SCIENTIST.

"Wer sichert den Olymp, vereinet gotter? "Des Menschen Kraft, im Dichter offenbart" (Who sustains Mount Olympus assembles the Gods? Man's power revealed in the poet.)

No one like the author of Wilhelm Meister presents the double character of savant and artist in an eminent degree. In no intelligence as in his are knit to perfection the sublime poetic faculty and the talent for observation. There is no mind in which such diverse aptitudes are reconciled, no understanding endowed with equal flexibility to suit itself to scientific observation, and raise itself at the same time to sublime regions in art. In his superior intelligence converge all the directions of thought whence irradiates a most brilliant light illumining the most arduous problems of science and the arcana of pure peotry.

KANT'S PUPIL AND PAGAN.

Endowed with exceptional faculties he had a vast culture. From Kant he learnt philosophy, from the savants of his time, natural science. Italy saturated his soul with the artistic sentiment. He studied with real passion the doctrine of the matchless master of Koenigsberg, whom the Germans call by the most loving of names, Father Kant. With equal eagerness he devoted himself to the study of Natural Science. He read and pondered over the models of classic antiquity, and leaving the sad climes of the North roved on to the most artistic region, to Italy, the heiress and preserver of all art, to that land

"Wo die citronen bluhn.
"Im dunkeln Laub die gold-orangen gluhn."
(Where the citrons blow and in dark
foliage the gold-oranges glow).

Impressed by the artistic medium in which he lived, Goethe brought a highly poetic sense to bear on Science. His mind was eminently Pagan. It gave itself up alike to the patient study of comparative Anatomy, Physics and Mathematics, as to exalting its poetic flight to the classic epochs of Greece. A man of marvellous genius, at once Romanticist and classicist, artist and scientist, he is as learned in discovering relations between species of fossilised and living beings, as sagacious is in investigating the persistent and eternal type in the animal scale, in order to arrive at formulating the principles of the evolntionary theory.

IS HE A NATURALIST?

Singer of the metamorphoses of animals and of plants, and creator of the immortal type of Marguerite, he is one of the few capable of contemplating and feeling the exterior world, appreciating the beauties of Nature, surprising the mysteries of her existence, and learning from her lessons in art and poetry. The observation of things, and the process of analysis gave to Goethe the technical and scrupulously cautious knowledge exacted of a professional naturalist. If, therefore, the poet helped the scientist, the scientist did a like turn to the poet. Those who do not concede that poetry and science can be reconciled in one, forget that poetry is the mother of science. Mother or twin-sister is a question. For the poetic dreams in their origin are but scientific theories in a great measure. With all his admiration for the author of Faust, Du Bois Reymond, the Rector of the University of Berlin, denies him to be a true naturalist, for two reasons. The personal and original character of his works and the disdain with which he treats the experimental method, roundly proclaiming it insufficient beyond certain limits. Haeckel thinks otherwise.

THE SUBJECTIVE

in Goethe is more a perfection than a defect. The works of a lofty intelligence must bear the special signet of its personality, striking out its own path irrespective of the beaten one trod by others. Subjectivity is a sign of true genius. And as in art it reveals itself in certain characteristic strokes, so in science is it known by new discoveries in the field of detail. Goethe was no experimenter. He was given purely to observation. He was unacquainted with the works of Lamark, the most gifted naturalist of his time. And despite that he discovered the intermaxillary, compared fossil with living species, pointed out the metamorphoses of animals and of plants, and established a theory of colours, sustained and defended by pure talent. Not to cite his other works, this alone stamps him a superior genius. It was indeed very bold of him to pretend to correct Newton, in his theory of colours. As in Art the purist always represents exuberance, so absurd theories and erroneous ideas are the product of excess of faculties, which distinguish the most eminent. And if this exception is made in favour of Goethe's theory of colours it may be extended to Newton too. Where is the savant who has not committed an error? Is Newton himself the greatest genius of the world free of the charge? Has not his famous theory of emission been absolutely rejected?

THE EXPERIMENTAL METHOD.

To show his contempt of the experimental method, Du Bois Reymond quotes what Faust says:

"Ye instruments, forsooth, ye mock at me,—
With wheel, and cog and ring, and cylinder
To Nature's portals ye should be the key;
Your wards are intricate, yet fail to stir
Her bolts."

It is the limitation of the method he complains of. Seek as you may, you seek in vain for positive notions of things. It is not always in the path of investigation, we arrive at the truth, for the causes of things lie deeply hid and cannot be followed up. The experimental method may satisfy the necessities of science for the time. But can it ever content the human mind, ever thirsty and never weary of the pure waters of truth? In the time of the great poet, the world of the unknown was greater than now, and his genius could not rest content with the little that was known. He felt the ineffable harmonies of nature, and its perennial laws. He divined by poetic intuition its action of proceeding and of mechanism, and felt the ineffieacy of experiments and of induction. To revolutionise the sciences, he had to confirm his poetic idea of "the eternal unity manifesting itself under a million forms, the great in the small, the small in the great, the same law everywhere, ever changing, ever preserving, far and near, forming and transforming itself." What the poetic sense of Goethe intuitively felt has been admitted by science to-day as

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY.

Confirmed by experiment, and directly deduced from the principles of Thermodynamics, the most positive of all the sciences. In his "Elective Affinities" he says: "We shall see more interesting experiments when we shall have chemical laboratories; and these will give more precise and exact ideas, than all the words, names and technical terms can. Words cannot give the least idea of facts. To realise, one must see these substances apparently inanimate, but endowed with great internal activity, seeking, selecting, destroying, devouring, absorbing one another and after the most intimate union taking new and unexpected forms. Then only are we able to attribute to them eternal life, and even sense and intelligence. For, we note that our own scarcely suffice to observe them well, and that our reason almost fails to understand them." In Goethe's estimation the organic and the inorganic admit of no distinction. In the internal activity he sees life, and everything for him is organic. This is what we call "potential energy" to-day. In virtue of this the affinities work and bodies attract each other to contract particular alliances, and give birth to new and unexpected forms. The elective faculty does not reside in bodies themselves, nor manifests itself in them, but through the inner activity. That is to say, the activity does not depend on the matter but on the energy. To affirm this constitutes one of the greatest merits of Goethe as a naturalist.

PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALEVALA.

THE RIOTS.

The "Times," Comment.

TROUBLE SPREADS TO GIRGAUM.

PUBLIC PROCLAMATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 28.

The "Times" in a leading article says that the outbreak in Bombay need not cause real anxiety. The men on the spot are perfectly able to deal promptly with any emergency.

The "Times" urges the Bombay Government to change its methods of control and not to leave the city merely in charge of the Commissioner of Police for the greater part of the year.—

YESTERDAY morning placards were posted at the corner of different carts and lanes in the Girgaum District, which had up till then been quiet. The posters were incitements to the mill-hands to refuse to go to work and to remain in their own home. At various places bamboo fences were constructed to prevent the mill-hands from going out. The cessation of work and strike of labourers which had hitherto been optional is now being made compulsory.

Towards noon the crowd became riotous and the tramcars passing along Girgaum road were received with showers of stones. The men living in this particular part, which is known as Zaoba's Wadi, are by caste Kulwadi, Marathi and Ghattis, and they took up a very aggressive attitude. They prevented all the people from proceeding towards the Money School. They said they were determined to stop every Indian from going to work that day.

Stones were freely thrown at the tramcars whenever a European or Eurasian was seen in them. Many cars proceeded to the Fort with their windows smashed.

Two European ladies who were proceeding towards Money School in a first class compartment were stoned by a party of cowardly Ghattis. The ladies sat down on the floor to escape the shower of stones. Many passengers did their best to protect the ladies, and the tramcar, running faster than usual, took them safe through the mob to Money School.

A large number of Police and a party of troops soon arrived and the crowd disappeared into the small lanes in the locality.

In the disturbance at Girgaum, yesterday, Balloo Niroba got a bullet wound in his arm. He was taken to the G. T. Hospital, where he was detained.

CLOTH MARKET SHOPS.

All the attempts of the principal merchants in the Cloth Market to persuade the dealers to open their shops have so far been futile. On Monday night and even yesterday morning the merchants went among the strikers and explained to them that it meant a tremendous loss and damage to the merchants and their men if business was suspended for days together continuously, and that it was not advisable to continue such a state of affairs any longer.

In reply the advisers were received with a volley of stones and were hooted. Two merchants, by way of making a good beginning, did open their shops, and sat there for some time on Monday afternoon, but the mob abused them, and when they feigned indifference stones were thrown at them which compelled the merchants to close at last.

CONDITION IN MANDVI.

Besides the Cloth Market, the Grain and Sugar Markets were also closed. Many of the grain merchants seem inclined to open their shops, but they are waiting for the Cloth Market to give the lead. An impression prevailed among them that a meeting had been convened and it had been resolved to keep the Market closed for a week, but enquiries removed that false impression.

FRIDAY'S DISTURBANCES.

At the J. J. Hospital, Bombay, yesterday, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest on the bodies of Govind Yesnu, (16), and Rama Babaji (25). Govind was shot on Friday during the riots at Currey Road and Rama at Chinchpoogly under circumstances already reported. Evidence of Inspectors Solway and Finan having been recorded, the jury returned a verdict that the two deceased died of bullet wounds received during the riots on Friday.

GENERAL STATE OF THE TOWN.

Excepting the disturbances in Girgaum, the other parts of the town were quiet yesterday. In Colaba the mill-hands had not resumed work, and in the Mill districts in the north of the Island the mills were mostly closed. The shops and business places were also closed. The Share Market, owing to the absence of a large number of brokers, was practically closed, a few men who were present not being able to effect much business. So far as the strike was concerned the condition remained the same as on Monday.

The whole excitement yesterday centered in Girgaum where the mob attacked Europeans and Eurasians indiscriminately. The troops were called and the mob was dispersed, but it was thought advisable to keep a number of troops on the Girgaum road at the corner of Kandawady, near Zaoba's Oart and near Mooghbat Lane. The rioters have since Monday adopted a more dangerous course. They are attacking the police and the troops with stones from the windows of their houses. The police have made several arrests as the order was that as soon as a man was seen picking up or carrying a stone in his hand he was to be arrested.

An attempt was also made to stop the tramcars on the Girgaum road. The rioters conspired to prevent labourers, sepoys, pattiwallas, and clerks from going to work. The labourers and sepoys were stopped on the road by the mob and dissuaded from proceeding to work. Huge stones and large slabs were piled up on the tram lines and stones were thrown at the passing cars. For some time the tramcars had to be stopped and the cars which left Bori Bunder to proceed to Girgaum had to turn to Kalbadevi from Money School junction.

PUBLIC PROCLAMATION.

The following Public Proclamation has been issued by the Judicial Department:—The Government wish it to be known that the public are being misled by designing persons who are spreading false rumours throughout the City.

The result of these proceedings has been disorder and a sad loss of life.

Government have no desire to force any person to resume work, although in the interests of the city and of the workers themselves it is most desirable that work should proceed.

Government are prepared now, as always, to receive and consider any petition properly presented regarding any matter which appears to be a cause of legitimate grievance.

It must however be distinctly understood that Government will firmly discharge its duty of maintaining law and order.

It is, therefore, notified hereby that all persons assembling for unlawful purposes, rioting or violating the orders issued by the Commissioner of Po...

from time to time will be severely dealt with according to law.

Government expect that all sober citizens will assist in restoring order, in contradicting false rumours, and in bringing back peace and prosperity to the City.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. B. Lang, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Pitamber Madhu and fourteen others were charged with being members of an unlawful assembly and with rioting on the 27th, in Shaikh Memon Street. The case was remanded till the 5th August and the accused were ordered to be released on bail of Rs. 50 each and a surety for like amount.

INQUESTS—THE CLOTH MARKET RIOT.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner for Bombay, yesterday morning held an inquest touching the death of Shivlal Kanji, who was injured during the Shaikh Memon Street riots on Monday evening.

Puthaji Raoji, a Police Lance Naik, in his evidence deposed that the deceased was brought to the G. T. Hospital at 5-30 p.m., from Vithal Wady, Shaikh Memon Street, where there was a riot and the deceased was shot and lying on the road. Witness was present when the Magistrate gave orders to the troops to fire. Previous to this the crowd was stoning the troops and the police. The crowd numbered about ten thousand. The police and the troops were stoned by the crowd both on the road and the people from the windows of the houses in the locality. After the firing the crowd dispersed and the witness saw the deceased lying on the road with a bullet wound in his chest. Before giving orders to fire the Magistrate told the crowd to disperse. The mob was throwing stones at the police and the troops from 1 o'clock in the afternoon till 5. Mr. Dracup, the Magistrate, gave orders to fire.

OFFICIAL DETAILS.

Inspector Sullivan, of the Bombay Detective Police, who had received orders to proceed with other police officers at ten o'clock on Monday morning to Shaikh Memon Street, deposed that on going there he found the whole street completely blocked. Black flags were hung in the street with Tilak's photo in the centre. The crowd, which was very riotous, greeted the police with stones and shouts. The police asked them to disperse, but they continued throwing stones at the police from the lanes and the houses. The police officers then formed up and charged the mob. The rioters ran into the houses and the Moolji Jetha Market, and continued throwing stones at the police from that Cloth Market and the houses. The crowd also stoned the troops when the latter arrived. The Magistrate arrived on the scene at 5-20 p. m. At this time the troops had formed up in Shaikh Memon Street, stones were freely thrown at the Magistrate, the police and the troops. For over twenty minutes the Magistrate tried to get them to disperse, but the mob became more riotous and more dangerous. It was then that the order to fire was given to two men of the Northamptons. The troops were about 50 in number. The deceased, who was one of the ringleaders, was shot. He was prominent all day. The police refrained from firing although hard pressed. They simply resorted to baton charges. After the firing the crowd grew quieter and witness found the deceased lying at the junction of Vithal Wady and Shaikh Memon Street. Until now no one had come forward to claim the body. The deceased appeared to be a Gujarati Hindu, aged about 25 years, and a very sturdy man. Some one in the crowd gave the police the name of the deceased. When picked up he was alive but badly wounded. He was removed to the Hospital. Two others suffering from gun shots wounds were picked up, one in Vithal Wady and one in the Shaikh Memon Street.

Dr. H. Lafond, House Surgeon, G. T. Hotpital, said that the deceased was brought to the Hospital at 6 p.m., when he was quite unconscious and in a dying condition. He had a gun-shot wound, having its entrance above the right nipple and the wound of exit at about the centre of the spinal column. He died at 7-45 p.m. Witness was of opinion that death was due to hemorrhage from the right lung due to gun-shot wound through the right side of the chest.

The Jury accordingly returned a verdict of death from gun-shot wound at a riot in Shaikh Memon Street.

HOSPITAL LIST.

Shivshankar Ramshanker, a Gujarati Hindu (25), was admitted into the G. T. Hospital on Monday evening. He has got a gun-shot wound in the right lung and is lying in a serious condition. He was picked up in Vithal Wady, Shaikh Memon Street.

Trimbaklal Atmaram was taken to the G. T. Hospital suffering from a bullet wound in his right hand.

Shamji Soonderjee is admitted into the same hospital with a wound on his head.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, JULY 27.

Although Bhownagar is a place which is isolated the shops were closed out of respect to Tilak, while the school boys did not attend the schools. Out of 84 pupils in the Candidate class only 4 turned up, while some people congragated and shouted, "Tilak-ki-jai." The Police Superintendent, by the order of the Maharaja, appeared with the police party and prevailed upon the shopkeepers to open their shops next day.

PRIZES FOR CONCILIATORY ARTICLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At a time when a good portion of this ordinarily peaceful and well-conducted city is in a state of frenzy, scarcely knowing themselves what they are frenzied about, is it not the duty of those who have the city's best interests at heart to write freely and extensively circulate articles which will act as oil on the troubled waters? I shall be pleased to receive, and shall gladly print and circulate any such articles which may be sent to me, and further have pleasure in offering two prizes of Rs., 100 and Rs. 50 respectively for the best ones received. By best I mean not as a literary production, but as something which will quiet unrest and bring about harmonious relationship. Brevity is the soul of success in this matter, and the articles, whether in the form of dialogues or essays—should be sent to me on or before the 15th proximo—that is within the next 17 days, and should be addressed as follows:—

FRIEND OF INDIA,
Care of "Bombay Gazette,"
Bombay.

The best of the articles will be published immediately on receipt and copies will soon after be submitted to ten leading citizens, and prizes awarded according to the majority of their votes.

These articles may be written in English, Marathi, or Guzerati. I shall have them translated. Surely there is an excellent opportunity for those who desire to see peace restored, to help in restoring it, by taking up their pens to enlighten the people against the fire of misleading leaflets. There are, I believe, in Bombay scores of both Europeans and Indians who could render invaluable service to the country at this time, by this means. The articles may be in the form of essays or dialogues. Might I suggest a few subjects:—

1. Bombay in 1858 and in 1908. (in respect of its water-supply, sanitation, means of communication, food-stuffs, etc.,).
2. The benefits of present laws as compared with previous times.
3. The experiences of a grandfather and a grandson.
4. The character of King Edward and his efforts at universal peace.
5. The poor man's thousand servants:—(Enumerating the advantages of civilisation and directing attention to the hundreds who are daily working to provide the poorest man's needs food, clothing, railway, etc.)
6. Queen Victoria, India's model mother.
7. Our present Governor, his desire to help us, and how we may help him.
8. The advantages of peace, and how to gain our ends by peaceful methods.
9. The follies of fanaticism, and the advantages of calm action and the exercise of thoughtfulness.
10. Present grievances and suggested remedies.

I sincerely trust my proposals will be taken up earnestly by many, and that soon we shall have a more helpful kind of cheap literature in circulation.

FRIEND OF INDIA.

MEETINGS OF SYMPATHY WITH TILAK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 28.

Meetings of sympathy are being held in various towns in Bengal and national institutions and Swadeshi shops are being closed.

At Dinajpur, Madusadan Roy, leader of the Bar, presided. He gave a short history of Tilak's life and work and impressed on his audience his teachings and eulogised Tilak's address to the Jury.

The president refrained from giving advice to Government, which had apparently lost its balance, patriotism and devotion to duty being considered a crime.

The whole audience stood up, and carried the resolution with shouts of "Bande Mataram" and "Tilak Maharaj-ki-jai."

A photo of Tilak was placed on the table.

FORGERY BY A BROKER.

Accused Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 28.

Amardat, late Hindi broker of the Bank of Bombay, was to-day convicted of forgery in connection with hundi transactions by Mr. Pratt, Judicial Commissioner, who sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment. In pronouncing judgment, Mr. Pratt said the sentence could have been transportation for life, but in consideration of accused's youth and to the long and faithful service rendered to the Bank by the accused's late father, a most respectable citizen, he awarded the accused a comparatively light sentence. The Judge also commended on the lax and unbusinesslike manner in which the Bank had conducted the hundi business, which permitted of frauds being easily perpetrated.

STATE BALL AT POONA.

A Brilliant Function.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 28.

The first State Ball of the season took place at Government House to-night, when between three and four hundred guests were present. His Excellency Sir George Clarke was not able to be present owing to demand on his presence in Bombay; but Miss Clarke made a most excellent host. It was a brilliant function.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, JULY 28.—Lieut. Blood, Corps of Guides, from Hordan.
Major Bunbury, The Royal Scots, from Australia.
Lieut. Wemberton, R.E., from England.
Lieut. Grey, 42nd Deoli Regt., from Deoli.
Lieut.-Col. Davidson, R.G.A., from Colombo.
Lieut. Poingdester, 44th Inf., from Ajmer.

DEPARTURES, JULY 28.—Lieut. Blood, Corps of Guides, to England.
Lieut. Howlett, I.M.S., to England.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

43rd Erinpura Regiment.—Major W. E. Banbury pro tem. 2nd-in-Command, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Major F. T. C. Hughes, appointed Deputy Assay Master, Calcutta Mint. Dated 30th June.

75th Carnatic Infantry.—Captain C V. Ommanney, Double Company Officer, to be 4th Double Company Commander, but to remain seconded as Adjutant; Captain D'A. M. Fraser, Double Company Officer, to be pro tem. 4th Double Company Commander, vice Major E. H. Boome, transferred to the 112th Infantry. Dated 15th July.

81st Pioneers.—Captain G. A. McWatters, 4th Double Company Commander, to be pro tem. 3rd Double Company Commander, and Captain W. D. Reid, Double Company Officer, to be pro tem. 4th Double Company Commander, vice Captain C. R. Scott-Elliot, appointed Station Staff Officer, 2nd Class, Bangalore. Dated 16th April.

112th Infantry.—Major E. H. Boome, 4th Double Company Commander, 75th Carnatic Infantry, to be 2nd Double Company Commander, and pro tem. 2nd-in-Command, vice Major A. H. Bolton, transferred to the 113th Infantry. Dated 15th July.

123rd Outram's Rifles.—Captain R. W. C. Blair, Double Company Officer, and officiating 2nd-in-Command, to be pro tem. 2nd Double Company Commander, vice Captain H. M. Turton, who reverts to pro tem. 3rd Double Company Commander. Dated 3rd February.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says:—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc. sell it.

WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE.

Proposed Revision.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 28.

The following Resolution of the Government of India, Home Department, is published:—

Since the publication on the 10th February 1899, of the existing Warrant of Precedence for India, a number of the entries, both in the Warrant itself and in the supplementary list attached to it, has become obsolete. The footnotes to the Warrant also contain a comparatively large number of entries relating to cases in which the Governor-General in Council, in exercise of the power conferred upon him by the Warrant, has determined the rank of officers not mentioned therein, and proposals, both for changes of rank in the case of officers included in the Warrant and for assignment of rank in the case of incumbents of new appointments are pending before the Government of India.

For these reasons, the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that a revision of the Warrant of Precedence is again necessary, and has accordingly decided to appoint a Committee to discuss and report on the various proposals referred to above, and to make any further proposals for revision which may appear to be required.

The Committee will consist of the following gentlemen:—

President—The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller, C.S.I., Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General.

Members—Mr. L. M. Jacob, C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department; Colonel W. R. Birdwood, C.I.E., Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; Lieutenant Colonel V.R. Brooke, D.S.O., Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General; and Mr. J. B. Wood, I.C.S., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

Secretary—Mr. A. W. J. Talbot, I.C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department.

On the receipt of the report of the Committee, His Excellency in Council will determine what recommendations should be made to the Secretary of State for India, for submission to His Majesty the King-Emperor of India.

The Government of India desire that local Governments and Administrations will afford the Committee every facility, by furnishing them with any information for which they may ask, and by communicating directly with them on the subject under consideration.

THE FAMINE.

The Viceroy's Message.

DECREASE IN RELIEF NUMBERS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 28.

The following is the main portion of the Famine telegram from H. E. the Viceroy to the Secretary of State, which was sent yesterday:—

The monsoon continues to give good rain generally, but more rain is still wanted in a few tracts, chiefly in Central Burma, in parts of Bengal and Bihar, and in the North-West Frontier Province.

Over the greater part of the country, however, the rainfall has been sufficient, and in places excessive. Agricultural operations are proceeding vigorously, and, in consequence, there has been a decrease of over 130,000 in the number of workers on Famine works. At the same time it has been necessary to enlarge the gratuitous relief lists to some extent, and the net decrease in numbers of persons in receipt of relief of all kinds is 96,000.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

Rangoon Municipality Charged.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER COMPLAINANT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 28.

Mr. Christian Ludvig Holten Depaulsen, Assistant Engineer, Buildings Department, Rangoon Municipality, has served a notice on the President and Vice-President, Rangoon Municipality, demanding an apology, within one week, failing which he will file a suit for damages for alleged defamation, uttered against him professionally, at last Tuesday's meeting of the Public Works Sub-Committee, of the Rangoon Town Council.

THE BAMANKUA MANGANESE COMPANY,

The second ordinary general meeting of the above Company was held at the registered offices, Royal Insurance Buildings, yesterday afternoon, Mr, G. H. O. Stephenson, chairman, presiding.

The following resolutions were pressed:—The Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts made up to the 31st May 1908 were adopted. (2) Mr. Geo. J. Mackenzie was re-elected a Director of the Company. (3) Mr. P. D. Lam's appointment to the Board was confirmed. (4) Messrs A. P. Ferguson and Co. were elected Auditors of the Company for the current year. The Chairman commented briefly on the accounts, and, continuing, stated that, as regards the future, latest market reports showed a tendency for increased enquiry with, however, no improvement in price. The question of transport was receiving the close attention of the Board. Work at the Mine was proceeding satisfactorily, the Company's production since the close of the yearly accounts, amounting to some 2,600 tons mined at a low figure and without further addition to development account.

The usual vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

On the subject of Islam in Japan the "Sada-i-Hind," a Moslem weekly of Lahore, publishes the following:—"Some time ago Moulvi Syed Sarfaraz Hussain went to Japan to propagate Islam in that country, but had to return in despair. But Allama Ali Ahmad, of Cairo, who has recently returned from Japan, says that there are already 12,000 Moslems in the Island Kingdom."

CANAL LIFE AND WORK IN THE PUNJAB.

The Benefits of Irrigation Works.

THE second of Colonel Scott Moncrieff's papers in the July "Blackwood," entitled "On an Indian Canal," is devoted to a vivid description of canal life and work in the Punjab. The following is his picture of the mighty work of weir construction:—

The construction of a weir is a task for a Titan, and yet when it is all accomplished there is little to indicate above the surface the mighty work that has been carried to completion. People sometimes visit the head works of a canal expecting to see something that will attract the eye like the Forth Bridge or the great Vyrnwy Dam that has created in Wales an artifical lake to supply Liverpool with water. They are disappointed that, having come out to the wilderness to see a work that has taken several years to build, there is only a very low bank of masonry over which the water is placidly flowing, or furiously tossing, according to the season. But to the man who has built it, a weir is almost part of himself, a child of his brain that has cost much travail and care, a mighty proof of mind and a sign of victory. Day after day, month after month, ay year after year, it has been uppermost in his thoughts. It has involved a warfare against a crafty and vigilant foe a grappling with a wild and untamed monster, who has not yielded without inflicting at times heart-breaking loss and who has developed unexpected powers of resistance at times when all precedent pointed to capitulation. To supply the food of the assailant, too, what gigantic efforts have been necessary. One, two, even three, train-loads of stone every day are swallowed up in this conflict and other materials in like proportion. The army of invasion has to be organised, managed, directed by day and night in cold and heat. The work has to be subjected to the severest test while it is yet fresh from the masons' trowels and while the materials must always be of the best, reliance must be placed rather on design than on workmanship on strategy rather than tactics.

A weir is, in short, a broad and deep bar of stone and concrete across the shifting bed of a river. There are miles of training works which radiate from the ends and prevent the river outflanking it altogether, and the foundations are laid so deep and so continuously that the water cannot undermine it. The river is in fact compelled to obey man's behests. The water must either pass over the weir or into the canals, the head of which is situated on one bank just above the weir. The river, too, must excavate a deep pool just at the canal head so that the entrance to the canal may never to choked by silt. This is done by means of under sluices through the weir, at the end close to the canal head, arranged so that the water is, so to speak, attracted to pass through them when it can escape nowhere else, and thus its current scours out a pool just at the place where such is needed.

When the country is dry and the river low, the weir prevents any water from passing over it at all, if such be the will of the canal engineers. Shutters along the top of the weir are raised, the under, sluices are closed, the entire volume of the stream pours through the arched gates of the canal into the great artificial bed prepared for it. In the Chenab and Sirhind Canals nearly every cold weather the whole current of the rivers Chenab and Sutlej is thus utilised. But when rain has fallen, and when the farmer does not need the water, the shutters along the weir are dropped, the gates at the cana head are closed, and the river careers in foaming torrent over the weir down its ancient channel.

NEW VILLAGES.

But there is a great deal else, the writer proceeds to show, in bringing canals into a practically desert country beyond the high engineering:—

In the case of the older canals, the water was brought to the villages which existed prior to the canal. But in the case of the Bar reclamations there were no villages worth mentioning, and so these had to be brought to the water. In other words, new villages were planned to be peopled by colonists from congested districts, and built in positions most favourable for agriculture.

The basis of the whole scheme was a square of about 27 acres in area, a suitable size for a peasent farmer. On paper the whole thing was delightfully simple. You have your tract of waste land, say, 100 miles long by about 30 broad, all of which has been proved, from the preliminary surveys, to be capable of irrigation, and which has formed the subject of many reports and finally of the Secretary of State's sanction. You draw a straight line down the middle as a sort of backbone, and you draw other lines at right angles to to this and paralled to it until the whole area is divided up into a vast number of 27 acre squares.

Now go out and mark it on the ground. It is not quite so easy. To lay out an "absolutely" straight line on the ground for 100 miles may be possible, but to lay out hundreds of squares depending on this centre line with anything like scientific accuracy is hopeless. As one gets farther and farther away from the backbone, the squares become more and more lozenge-shaped, diamond-shaped, and otherwise distorted. However, the Punjabi peasant is not very particular and the actual area of the plot is not far out one way or the other.

A long and ardous task is this: first the planing of the distribution system—whether the gigantic leaf will be like that of the oak, with a central main channel and a series of distributaries branching right and left; or whether it will resemble the plane of the vine, with a bifurcation at the end of the stalk and a series of branches proceeding thence, each with its own system. In any case, these have to be settled according to the conditions of the ground, not forgetting, too, that where there is irrigation there must also be drainage or the land will be waterlogged and the inhabitants unhealthy.

Then comes the settling of village sites and the channels leading thereto. The design of the falls, the regulators, the escapes, the bridges, the diversion of roads, the position of inspection-houses, and probably the planning, or at least the selection, of the site for a new town to act as a headquarters of the new district, have all to be taken up, designed, and estimated—a stupendous task, and one which will be most carefully scrutinised by superior authority in its most minute details.

A PERSONAL TESTIMONY.

I served for about three years, at various periods, in a varied career now of some thirty-four years, in the Irrigation Department, and was three times summoned away by telegram to go on active service from a canal. I found the experience I had gained there of infinite value to me in war, in the practice gained in organising masses of men and planning for supplies of all sorts. But I learned also, in a way that has proved of incalculable value, the lesson of practical economy on a large scale. I have served in every other branch of the Public Works Department in India, have carried out works under Government in various other parts of the world, and have a very fair knowledge of what is done in civil life at home on railways, harbour works, and water-supply schemes, but I have never come across in any place any large works so throughly and efficiently managed as those of the Punjab Irrigation Branch. There are two results of this. One is, that one never hears of a large contractor making a fortune out of the canal works, as one does in connection with other engineering schemes; the other is, that partly due to this economy and partly to the natural configuration of the Punjab the canals pay an enormous profit to the State.

It is not the least part of the skill with which these works have been devised, that from first to last they are designed to be carried out by native labour and materials. It is safe to say that of the capital expenditure at least 90 per cent. has found its way into the pockets of the people of the country. The excavation of the hundreds of miles of irrigation channels, large and small, has been effected by swarms of humble labourers, with their rude mattock and baskets. Entire families are employed, the men doing the dinging, the women carrying the stuff to the spoil heap, the children, according to their age and strength, carrying out some part of the work, either helping to lift the baskets or break up the clods in the spoil. So remunerative, indeed, is this simple labour that one tribe, who were originally employed on the Ganges Canal works some sixty years ago, have now abandoned agriculture, and go about the country from one canal work under construction to another. These people who are locally called Odes, are skilful navvies and earn excellent wages, but they have become arrogant and troublesome, presuming on their superior skill. Hence they have been somewhat, humorously described as "Odi profanum vulgus."

A SWADESHI ENTERPRISE.

The rulers of the land are as much opposed to free trade in labour as any British workman can be, and the capital cost and the working expenses of such labour saving machinery would not benefit the people of the land. Their comfort and advantage are studied everywhere, as indeed is only right. The bridges, falls, regulators, and other masonry works, which occur so, frequently over the canal system, are all designed so as to be made of materials either quarried or manufactured by native labour and built by native artisans. In this, irrigation works contrast favourably with other public works. In railways, for instance, much of the capital expenditure goes to rolling-stock, permanent-way materials, and signalling instruments, all of which are of European manufacture. The working expenses on railways involve the employment of many Europeans, not only in the superior ranks, but also as guards, engine-drivers, foremen, etc. On canals nearly the whole of the establishment employed is native, with the exception of the few Europeans officers. There is a whole army of "patwaris," gauge readers, patrols, as well as clerks, secretaries, and other functionaries exclusively employed in office work.

The concluding portion of the paper is an indictment of the neglect which the officers of this great Department have suffered at the hands of the Government of India.

But, unfortunately, there is one dark shade across a very bright picture. The service of the Irrigation Department, lofty in its scientific aims and splendid in its results is most unpopular one among European engineers. The life, as we have pointed out, is lonely and exposed. A man, not unnaturally, desires some social or domestic relaxation from official cares and in no branch of the Public Works Department does he get so little of these. There is practically no corresponding compensation in the matter of emolument. However skilful or scientific, the Indian civil engineer cannot command the price for his brain work that his compeer in practice in England can; I am speaking of course of those who are at the top of their professaion in both countries. Nor is there any chance of the Indian civil engineer nowadays obtaining any of the rich administrative appointments open to the covenanted Civil Service. It was different in the case of the military engineers who were the early pioneers of this work. Sir Henry Durand, for example, rose to be Lieutenant-Governor of Punjab, and Lord Napier of Magdala became Commander-in-Chief in India, and subsequently Governor of Gibralter. With these and other celebrated military engineers the case was somewhat different from that to-day of the civil engineers by whose skill these great canals have for the most part been built. They have practically no other career before them. A turn in fortune's wheel might take a soldier engineer away from his canal to a campaign where honour and advancement await him, but the civilian comrade with whom he has been working has to stay on at his steady work, with very little prospect before him, except that he knows he must retire at an age when his experience is most mature and his knowledge of the country most extensive. He knows also that, with the exception of Egypt and America, his skill and experience will not find a market in other parts of the world, and though he may be listened to with the utmost respect at the headquarters of the Institution of Civil Engineers at Westminster, he will find no scope in England for actual practice.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 4th July on 504·35 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,53,000	1,78,000	4,000	3,37,000
Or per mile of Railway	303	337	8	648
For previous weeks of half year	92,000	1,10,000	2,000	2,04,000
Total for 2 weeks	2,45,000	2,80,000	6,000	5,31,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year a	1,47,185	2,27,789	7,071	3,82,145
Per mile of Ry. do.	297	453	14	758
Total to corresponding date do.	2,73,630	4,75,036	13,123	7,09,696

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 53,145
Do. to date ..... " 1,78,696

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th July on 1,772·90 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,72,000	1,80,000	7,000	4,21
Or per mile of Railway	97	101	4	
For previous 1 weeks of half-year	1,14,000	.....	.....	
Total for 2 weeks	2,34,000	1,80,000	7,000	
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous yr. a	2,53,597	2,52,938	1,39,261	
Per mile of Ry. do.	143	118	79	
Total to corresp'g date do.	2,53,597	2,06,938	1,39,261	

a Includes Supplementary amounting to Rs. 86,363,
b Includes Rs. 40,000 for Haulage of Mail Vans.

Decrease for the week .. Rs. 1,80,796
Do. to date ..... " 1,80,796

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th July on Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the Week	7,000	14,000	.....	21,00
Or per mile of Railway	50	99	.....	14
For previous weeks of half-year	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1 weeks	7,000	14,000	.....	21,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year a	8,955	37,547	—49	46,453
Per mile of Ry. do.	63	266	.....	329
Total to corresp'g date do.	8,955	37,547	—49	46,453

a Includes Supplementary amounting to Rs. 5,524
Decrease for the week .. Rs. 25,453
Do. to date ..... " 25,453

"SWEET ANNE PAGE."

A Shakespeare Garden and its Mistress.

Miss Netta Syrett, in her new novel, "Anne Page" (Chatto and Windus, 6s.), becomes a distiller of sweet odours. Fragrance is the note of the book. The air is filled with it as one reads, and it lingers in the nostrils when the book is done.

The story is that of Anne Page, who has two gardens—one the garden of her soul and the other the garden about her house. One is filled with flowers of the spirit and the other with the beauty peculiar to English flowers.

IGNORANT OF CONVENTIONS.

Anne Page does what some regard as evil that evil may be avoided, but she comes through unscathed. And perhaps the reason was, to quote a luminous phrase in the book, "that she hadn't mixed enough with the world even to know its conventions."

The old lady with whom she lived was too ill to be her companion, and so "Sweet Anne Page" developed in isolation. But not without pain.

"Her peace of mind was gone. She spent no more quiet days in the library with her books. A feverish restlessness drove her out of doors, where while daylight lasted she worked among her plants, digging, weeding, planting with such energy that from sheer physical fatigue she forced herself to sleep dreamlessly till morning renewed her toil. She was uninterrupted. No one disturbed her. She had nothing else to do."

A NARROW LIFE.

"Freed from nearly all her customary duties, therefore Anne had the long spring days before her, and with the instinct of her healthy nature she strove by hard physical work to fill them, and at the same time to crush out the mental malady which tore at her heart.

"'It's a disease, but work will kill it,' she told herself.

"And she set her teeth, and worked.

"She worked; but she was burdened with a great fear and a great regret.

"Immersed in books, as for the last five years she had become, she had not hitherto noticed the isolation the narrowness of her life.

"Not only had she failed to miss the intercourse of her fellow creatures, she had actually dreaded their approach.

"Filled with a nervous mistrust of her own power to please she had shunned humanity as represented by any living soul outside the gates of Fairholme Court.

THE PROSPECT.

"'I know nothing about any one' was the dreary burden of her thoughts. 'I don't understand anything about real men and women. My own life is empty, and so for me the lives of others are empty too. I have nothing to say to them, no help to give them, I'm useless in a world of which I know nothing except at second hand. And as I grow older my heart will dry up and wither more and more, till I'm an old maid—the conventional old maid.'

"She planted her sad thoughts with the beds of lilies; she dug them into the ground round the rose-bushes; and serenely, mockingly, the garden flourished and broke gradually into a flood of bloom.

HER FRENCH VISITORS.

"It had never looked so beautiful as on the day when Mrs. Burbage's maid came to her while she was watering the new rose hedge round the sundial, to say that visitors had called, and her mistress wished Miss Page to receive them.

"The lilac bushes were cascades of amethyst bloom; the hawthorn trees were dazzling white, or rosy to their utmost branch. Anne had broken off great sprays of blossom which lay at the foot of the sundial, ready to be taken into the house.

"She picked them up, and full of consternation and trembling shyness, made her way across the lawn, and entered the drawing-room by one of the long French windows.

"It seemed to her that the room was full of men, and she put out her hand blindly to the tallest of them, murmuring incoherent words."

These four Frenchmen friends of her host changed her outlook, and life became another thing. We cannot tell the story, but here is a charming picture of the introduction of these Frenchmen to an English garden.

THE GODDESS IN THE GARDEN.

"They surrounded her then, talking a
mixed French and English, and Anne
laughing with them as she tried to
questions.

"'May we see the garden?
pierre presently. 'Oh no! do
flowers! I would offer to take
not in your way, do carry
right.'

"'Oh yes! the goddes
her flowars,' insisted Da

"Anne kept them
compliance seemed

"She was mysti
and kind, and
spoken to few
not know ther
new sensation
regarded wit

"Never
sensation

"Sh
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narcissus, and glancing up at Anne with a smile.

"'My own flowers?' she repeated puzzled.

"'Don't you know the country name for these?'

He was still smiling. 'Sweet Nancies.'

"'And in Shakespeare your name is "sweet Anne Page,"' added Fontenelle, 'the prettiest English name in the world.'

"A faint colour came to Anne's face. She glanced from one to another with a look half shy, half pleased, half pitiful.

"It gave place to a little movement of dignity.

"'I'm glad you like my name,' she said.

"In her voice there was a suggestion of fear. The fear that these strange yet pleasant young men were laughing at her. She took them across the sunny lawn, where the beech tree's silken leaves had still the freshness of spring. A thousand birds were singing and calling. The scent of the lilac hung in the air, and the hawthorns were drenched in fragrant snow.

"Before the irregular charming front of the house the men paused, and breaking into French, poured out ecstasies of praise.

"'Ravissant! Quelle belle ligne! Que c'est delicieux!'"

A DISCONCERTED VICAR.

So much for the garden where the flowers grew. Here is a scene when the vicar learned that this woman whom he condemned had graces of the spirit.

"Suddenly, in the presence of this dignified, gracious woman, he felt raw and awkward, very young, more than a little ashamed. He was confused, more over, with the sense that there existed possibly whole realms of experience which no code of morals he had ever preached seemed adequate to cover.

"Here was a woman who certainly possessed the fairest of the Christian virtues. She was gentle, tolerant, generous (with a twinge of compunction he realised how great a part the anticipated loss of her donations had played in his reflections during the walk from the vicarage to Fairholme Court). She was patient, long-suffering—the vicar ran through the whole gamut of spiritual gifts, and acknowledged her richly endowed.

"Could it be there were other paths to the Kingdom of Heaven than the strait way and the narrow gate that alone were said to lead to salvation?

"In any case Miss Page was a charming woman and by however amazing process the result has been achieved, a good one also.

"'He looked at her, and with a sudden frank movement held out his hand.

"'Forgive me,' he said simply. 'You—you have shown me I had no right to judge. I beg your pardon.'"

TELLING THE TALE.

This tale is told in a rather unusual manner. The way in which the incidents and sequence of the story are unfolded reminds you of the silent unfolding of those wonderful gates which seem to face you on every Norwegian fjord. Invisible hands move them as you approach, and disclose the fair scenes beyond.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via ...	

Latest dates of Foreign ... from the United King... at 8 p. m. of the 2... (Differ...

BY THE WAY.

DR. SVEN HEDIN.

Dr. Sven Hedin, the famous traveller, concerning whose disappearance in Thibet there is considerable anxiety in Sweden, comes of an old family which for the last century and a half has been to the fore in the Swedish capital. His father was an architect to the city of Stockholm—an office from which he has now retired. It was Dr. Nordenskiold's triumphant entry into Stockholm on board the "Vega" on April 4, 1880, after having compassed the North-East Passage, that first turned Hedin's mind to thoughts of travel. He was a distinguished student, and after graduating he went to Baku as tutor in the house of a Swedish engineer. While laid aside by illness there he taught himself the Russian and the Tartar languages, which he found of inestimable service in later years when he was travelling in Central Asia. Hedin's favourite books are the Bible and "Ben Hur."

IGNATIEFF AND LORD SALISBURY.

Of the Marquis of Salisbury, whose acquaintance he first made in Constantinople, the late Count Ignatieff entertained a high opinion, and Mr. Balfour he regarded as a "clever man, very intelligent." Mr. Gladstone also he described as "a man of initiative and energy." In a conversation with the correspondent of a contemporary Count Ignatieff is reported to have said: "I well remember the first time I met Lord Salisbury. We were all at dinner with the Grand Vizier. Lord Salisbury talked a great deal to the Grand Vizier, and I several times heard him mention my name, so at the close of dinner I went up to him and said: 'Lord Salisbury, you have been speaking of me a great deal. It would give me sincere pleasure to hear what it is that you have to say about me.'

"AGREED ABOUT EVERYTHING."

"So Lord Salisbury said, quite frankly (the narrative continues): 'I have been telling the Grand Vizier that you are a very dangerous man,' 'Why am I a dangerous man?' I said. 'Because,' said he, 'I understand that you have agents in every Turkish province.' So I looked at him and said: 'It is quite true.' 'What,' said Lord Salisbury, 'you admit it?' 'Yes,' said I; 'many agents, and our agents, differ from those you employ in that, they serve me without the payment of one kopek.' 'How!' said Lord Salisbury. 'In the provinces of Turkey,' I replied 'every man who has a home which he wishes to defend, or a wife and family whom he desires to protect from violence and outrage, is an agent of mine, and serves me far more faithfully than all those whom you can pay.' Lord Salisbury laughed, and he said to me: 'I see that you are a great fighter. Come to me and talk.' So our acquaintance began, and we found when we came to talk that we agreed about everything, for he is an intelligent man, Lord Salisbury."

BRISTOL AND ITS LITERARY ASSOCIATIONS.

Bristol, which historic city has been visited by he King, has literary associations no less memorable than its mercantile. The names of Chatterton, Coleridge, and Southey come readily to mind in this connexion. To these should be added John Addington Symonds and John Frederick Fargus, known to fame as "Hugh Conway." Hannah More was also closely connected with the city. One of the most interesting books in the Bristol libraries is a family history of the Bible that belonged to the Chattertons. It was discovered by the Bristol librarian and historian Mr. John Taylor in 1881 at a local dealers, and contains the original entries of the births and baptisms of the children of Thomas and Sarah Chatterton, including the hapless poet, and bears traces of much use.

TOLSTOY'S SIMPLICITY?

"Is Tolstoy wholly sincere?" is the question asked by a writer in "Munsey's Magazine," and he goes on to say that the simplicity of the man is "hardly real": His wife, who watches over him as tenderly as if he had never declared marriage to be vile, sees, to it that he is not deprived of creature comforts. Under his shaggy outer clothing he wears the finest linen. Though his food be simple, it is of the best, and is cooked with all the skill of a Parisian chef. Because of his old age he does not detect the kindly imposition that is practised on him. He says: "I am poor. I have scarcely a copeck. I can give nothing to charity." Literally, he speaks the truth; but actually there is a fortune held by those whose pleasure it is to minister to his comfort. He eats off the cheapest crockery, and says: "My food is as simple as any peasant's." "He does not see that this food consists of daintily cooked viands, with peaches and other fruit which many a rich banker could scarcely afford when out of season."

HIS VISITORS.

Men and women go to see Tolstoy from all parts of the world. To those who listen to him with reverence he has kindly words to say. To others, who argue that his view of life is wrong, he shows a rough impatience. Not long ago the president of a leading American University visited him for a few hours, and then came away. He was a man of wide learning and great experience. "What do you think of this American scholar?" was asked of Tolstoy. "He is only a barbarian," returned the "master." It is easy to mock at the incongruities of Tolstoy's home to-day, but it must, the writer adds, not be forgotten that he is "terribly sincere."

EXHIBITION GOLD-NUGGETS.

The exhibition of gold-nuggets should prove a most attractive feature of the forthcoming World's Mining Exhibition at Olympia. It is a pity that some of the greatest nuggests ever discovered are no longer available for this purpose. The "Welcome" nugget, discovered at Ballarat in 1858, was exhibited for some months in Melbourne before it was sent to London to be melted. It weighed 2,217oz. 16dwt., and sold for £10,500. The "Blanche Barkley" nugget of 17,43oz., value £7,000, which was unearthed by a party of four at Kingower, at a depth of thirteen feet, attracted tens of thousands of visitors to the Crystal Palace in the late fifties and is said to have paid its owners £50 a week. The "Oliver Martin" nugget, which was discovered by a miner named Martin while digging the grave of a comrade, was sold for £5,500 after it had earned an almost equal amount from exhibition in various parts of the country. Another famous exhibit was the "Welcome Stranger," found by two puddlers in a cart-rut—a nugget which weighed 2,268oz., and contained gold of the value of £9,000.

THAT PIANO.

Dr. Waetzold is of the opinion that neurosis, from which so many young girls suffer, is not infrequently caused by excessive piano-playing. This will possibly be a crumb of comfort to the myriads of involuntary listeners whose nerves have been shattered in the same way.—"Punch."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

OTHER TIMES OTHER CUSTOMS.

Whether or not it is true that in the time of our grandmothers the summer was so well-behaved as to allow the fair sex to go about in low-necked muslin dresses and short sleeves without fear of taking cold the same cannot be said of our day, writes our Paris lady correspondent. We not only have to wear very warm garments during the whole of the spring, but have also to keep ourselves well supplied with wraps to throw over our light dresses on summer evenings. Sometimes, even, we are glad to make use of these useful articles in the daytime. Still the elegant woman need not despair. Instead of detracting from the daintiness of her summer toilette, a beautiful wrap can add to its elegance. For wraps and cloaks are no longer the solid and heavy things they were. They are made in all manner of dainty materials such as Liberty, drap mousseline and messaline, which, when lined with soft supple silk, are warm enough for summer wear.

COPYING OLD STYLES.

Even for styles in wraps, however, we have to hark back to former days for inspiration. From the Directoire to the Restoration is but a step and one of the prettist ideas we could have borrowed from that period is the redingote with short and flat sleeves. A very pretty one could be made in khaki-coloured satin messaline lined with a faded shade of turquoise blue made long so as to reach the ground. The long flat sleeves and the edges should be soutached, and the very decolletee collar finished off with a strip of ermine. This loose coat could be made to serve as a theatre wrap or to throw over one's thin dress when leaving the hot casino for the fresh evening air. Another useful article to take with one on ones journey is a "capuchon," or covering for the head which will not spoil the coiffure, but protects from the damp and cool wind. These can be had in two charming new styles. One of them reminds one of the simple hoods of the monks, only they are made in taffetas and bordered with a flowered embroidery; the other is more complicated, being mounted on light baleine de plumes, and made in the style of that worn by Manon, tied under the chin with two ribbons. These capuchons are not trimmed much, their sole raison d'etre being their usefulness and the small amount of space they take up when packed away.

IMPROVED HAND-WEAVING APPARATUS.

At the Franco-British Exhibition.

MR. E. B. HAVELL, Superintendent, School of Arts, Calcutta, writes in the "Indian Magazine":—

India, on the whole, takes an altogether insignificant and unworthy part in the Franco-British Exhibition; contrasting very unfavourably with the Colonies, which in most cases have a splendidly organised and representative display. The redeeming feature is a very excellent and complete exhibit by Messrs. Geo. Hattersley, of Keighley, of hand-weaving apparatus, specially designed to meet the requirements of the Indian hand industry. This firm, which for many years has taken the first place in Europe as designers and manufacturers of power looms, has recently devoted itself to the question of applying the latest improvements of mechanical science to the perfecting of appliances suitable for hand factories and for the village weaver. Having succeeded in establishing a very considerable handloom industry, numbering some 12,000 looms, in the Balkan States, they lately turned their attention to the much greater field which exists in India, and two years ago sent out experts to study the local conditions. Messrs. Hattersley's handlooms are already used successfuly in a hand-loom factory, started entirely by Indian capital and Indian labour, at Parlakimedi, Ganjam, in the Madras Presidency. The exhibits at the Franco-British Exhibition embody a great many valuable improvements, suggested by the experience gained of Indian conditions in the last few years. One of the most important is a new hand-loom, designed on entirely new principles, for weaving full-size 'saris' and 'dhooties.' It is known as the "1908 model." This is a greater improvement in one respect on a similar loom designed by Messrs. Hattersley a few years ago. By an ingenious adaptation of the mechanism, the rate of working, instead of being fixed to a given speed as in the former model, can be regulated at any speed adapted to the weaver's physique, or inclination, the maximum being 110 picks per minute. The advantage of this is that a single weaver can work the loom the whole day, whereas in the previous loom designed by Messrs. Hattersley the great width required for a full-size 'sari' or dhooti made the continuous work at a maximum speed rather trying for Indian weaver.

Whether this will prove the ideal hand-loom for India remains to be proved, but it is no doubt a great step forward, and being moderate in price, exceedingly simple in the working, and adapted for the most finished weaving by an ordinary weaver, it should be as useful for the Indian hand-weaver in competing with the power-loom as Messrs. Hattersley's other looms have been to the women weavers of the Balkan States.

Beside this loom, Messrs. Hattersley have on show a 36. inch loom for weaving cotton trousering and shirting at a speed of 150 picks per minute or almost as fast as a power-loom. This is so simple and easy in the working that young boys find no difficulty in using it in a hand-loom factory in Cairo. Near this one is a "box-loom," with six shuttles, for weaving "loongees" with six colours of weft. This also works at 150 picks per minute.

Another most ingenious invention is a four-shuttle hand-loom for "small wares," in which flat lamp wick, tubular lamp wick, cotton tape and silk ribbon can be woven by one weaver at the same time, at a speed of 250 picks per minute. This is an apparatus which should make India quite independent of foreign imports for these useful and ornamental requirements.

A very important question connected with the revival of India's great weaving handicraft is the provision of adequate labour-saving, appliances for the preparatory processes of weaving, before the warp is placed on the loom. In this department Messrs. Hattersley show a very complete, simple, and splendidly finished set of apparatus, adapted for all the preliminary processes, from the winding of the thread until the placing of the warp on the loom. One of the great difficulties hitherto has been the want of an effective sizing machine, adapted for small hand-factories. Messrs. Hattersley believe that the new apparatus designed by them last year for this purpose will solve this difficulty, as they have already had favourable reports from the trials made with it in India.

Perhaps the final solution of all the technical difficulties connected with the improvement of hand-weaving apparatus for India will finally rest with the weaver himself, as has been the case in Europe. But there is no doubt that it is an immense gain to India to have the assistance of the best scientific experts in giving the Indian weaver the benefit of 150 years' experience in Europe, and the great revival in hand-weaving which has taken place in Europe in the last twenty years, in the face of the competition of the power-loom, should encourage the 6,000,000 hand-workers on whom India still depends for the greater part of her textile requirements.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

Nothing could be more natural than the agitation that has for some time being going on in Scotland for the establishment of a Chair of Scottish History and Literature in the University of Glasgow. The principles of history are as well illustrated in the history of Scotland as in that of any other country, while it is to the obvious advantage of the Scottish student that they should be illustrated for him by instances taken from the story of his own country. In addition, however, to the inherent reasonableness of the scheme, there are certain facts which render it extremely probable that the £20,000 necessary for the establisment of a fully equipped Chair will in time be forthcoming. It is, for one thing a scheme that appeals not only to the public spirit of Glasgow but to the patriotism of Scotsmen everywhere. Accordingly not only have certain of those enthusiastic bodies the Burns Clubs taken the matter up with some heartiness at home, but the Edinburgh St. Andrews Society has issued a circular recommending it to all kindred societies in the colonies and in foreign countries. Moreover, it appeals to Scottish patriotism at a time when Scottish patriotism is more than usually strong. There has been in recent years a decided rise in the tide of interest on the part of Scotsmen in things Scottish. It may or may not date from the publication of Graham's "Social Life in Scotland in the Eighteenth Century," but at the present moment it is flowing strong enough to sustain two quartorlies preoccupied chiefly with national affairs, while in the "Scottish Review" it keeps afloat what is perhaps the best literary weekly Scotland has yet produced. When the Chair is founded it will probably in time produce, among others, two effects that are devoutly to be wished. It will, for one thing, convince the average Scotsman that the history of his country is almost continuously interesting.

THE CHIEF FIGURES.

Hitherto attention has been far too much concentred on those two periods in which Mary Queen of Scots and Prince Charlie are, respectively, the chief figures. Those periods have been written and rewritten almost to extinction while nothing is commoner than to find Scotsmen thoroughly posted up in English history and in the story of their own Reformation and of the 'Forty-five whose knowledge of all Scottish history else is a series of vague memories derived from certain of the Waverley Novels and an early acquaintance with Scott's "Tales of a Grandfather." Further, the Chair will perhaps, by and by, help the man in the street to decide whether the interpretation put upon the history of Scotland by most English, or that put upon it by most Scottish, writers of to-day is the correct interpretation. Each school suspects the other of "prejudice." Thus that excellent Scots scholar Mr. George Eyre-Todd talks of "the injustice, mostly unintentional, of much of the treatment of Scotland by English writers." If there is "injustice" one may guess that it is entirely unintentional. Probably, however, the writers alluded to would claim that what was critisised as prejudice on their part in favour of certain views was really at bottom absence of prejudice in favour of the opposite views and would ascribe the independence of their results to the fact that their scientific training enabled them to handle with passionless detachment matters in which the personal feelings of the native writers were warmly involved. Their contention might be right or it might be wrong, but one step forward towards a decision will have been taken when a school of Scottsmen will have arisen trained in the rigorous scientific methods which their English brethern profess to practise.

THE GOLDSMITH SALE.

Everyone one who has scrutinised that list of Goldsmith's books and furniture which the auctioneer drew up with a view to sale has been struck with the fact that it does not contain a book of Goldsmith's own. There is a scantling of books upon which he had drawn for information, and there is an imperfect "Animated Nature" but of a copy of "The Vicar of Wakefield," "The Traveller," or 'She Stoops to Conquer" there is no trace. "It may be accepted as a noteworthy fact," says Mr, Austin Dobson, "that one of the most popular authors of his day did not at his death possess any of his own performances, with the exception of an incomplete specimen of his most laborious compilation," Racine, however, seems to have been in like case. Long after his day a copy of the inventory of his effects cropped up, and it was found that among the books there catalogued there was no book by the author of "Athalie" himself. From which instances one may argue that works which one would not willingly have absent from his shelves the authors of them could do very well without. Something of the same sort seems to have been true of Browning and Goethe. A visitor of Browning's took the opportunity of an interview to ask an explanation of a certain passage in "The Ring and the Book." The poet did not on this occasion profess ignorance and ask, "What is the use of a Browning Society?" He said, "I do not remember the passage. It has been some time since I read the poem, and I have not a copy of it in my house."

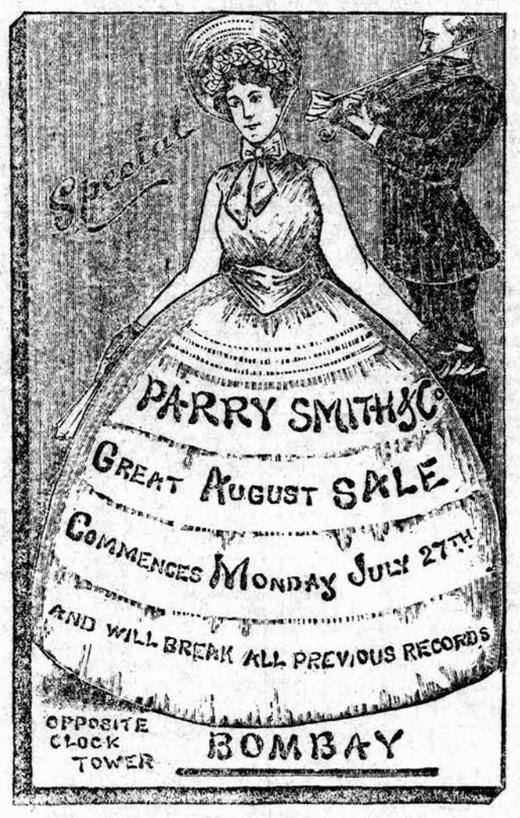
GOETHE'S REQUEST.

A correspondent of the American "Nation" finds Goethe similarly writing to Sommerring asking him to acquire both the early and later editions of his works to meet a special occasion, for, adds the poet, "I have not had a copy of my works in the house for several years." The apparent indifference of authors like these to possession of their works is noteworthy. In the case of a mere bookmaker it would be more intelligible. One could more easily understand of a writer to whom composing a book was simply fulfilling a contract for a publisher that his "I, liber, in urbem" should be equivalent to Orlando's "I do desire we may be better strangers." But Goldsmith, Racine, Browning and Goethe are among the "happiest" of minds and their works, if there is anything in Shelley's maxim should stand for some of their "happiest moments." Among the many elements that may mingle in the full explanation may be the fact that, in the case of many workers in art, after the glow of creation has passed away the critical attitude of mind becomes unduly strong. They see the faults of their work with intolerable clearness. One has heard of an architect who daily on his way to business made a "detour" to avoid passing one of his buildings the errors of which stared him in the face. In the same way an author may so lose conceit of his book as not to be displeased with its absence from his shelves. Some are so fastidious that a misprint or a cacophony is a crumpled roseleaf, while there are few who, as their minds expand, do not sooner or later find their former writings inadequate as an expression of thought.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brust, produce a pleasent rather which thoroughly cleanth, the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardenathese gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and perfumers, Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

Parry Smith & Co.

SALE.



A Mighty and Impressive Event.

On Monday, July, the 27th, we shall start our great annual

Rousing and Popular Sale

WHICH WILL CONTINUE

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 15th, 1908.

NOT A VALUE EXAGGERATED . . . . . .NOT AN OFFERING OVERPRAISED.

We shall allow nothing to impede this decisive clearance—our final price reductions are imperative,

THE OBJECT OF THIS SALE

Is to reduce a much too heavy stock, to realize money to pay for new goods and to make an absolute clearance of odd lines, odd stocks and remains of seasons Novelties which our recent stocktaking has revealed,

THE ENTIRE STOCK IS REDUCED IN PRICE

and anything we do not wish to carry over until next Season is offered at any price you like.

A GREAT SENSATION.

We desire to impress upon the Residents of Bombay and the Mofussil the thoroughness with which we have prepared this Great Sale. Thousands of wonderful money saving Bargains are assured to our customers in this List. The offerings in this Sale will create a great sensation such as Residents of Bombay and up-country have never heard of.

EVERY ONE KNOWS WHAT OUR SALE MEANS.

Its fullest significance will find expression in this List where prices little short of Marvellous have been marked upon goods that have not been hitherto shown.

IN ADDITION

to our Regular Gigantic Stock we have

SPECIALLY IMPORTED

£2,000 worth of

NEW GOODS

for each Department including Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, Belts, Blouses, Shoes, Dress Goods, Hosiery, Vests—Flowers, Ready-made Frocks, Men's Ties, Caps, Suits, Shirts, Hats, Vests, Boots and Shoes, Furnishing Fabrics,

ALL TO GO AT

REDUCED PRICES

Parry Smith & Co.

OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

"Remarkable Results from "Hair Drill."

Thousands of Readers Respond to Offer.

Another Weeks Test now Offered.



A most annoying circumstance in the daily toilet of many thousands of men and women.

There was a very notable response to our recent invitation to readers of this paper, in which they were offered one week's free test of the only approved "hair drill" extant; and we are pleased to report that a very large number of these are most enthusiastic over the results accruing. We have also been desired, on behalf of those who did not at the time avail themselves of the opportunity, to renew our offer; and we now have pleasure in announcing that arrangements are now complete for another week's free "hair drill."

Let us repeat what the "hair drill" will assuredly prove:—

A. That your hair can be drilled into fine condition.
B. That your hair need not be too brittle or too limp.
C. That your hair need not be too highly coloured or too colourless.
D. That your hair need not fall out when combed or brushed.
E. That your hair need not be scurfy, greasy, or odorous.

We have received very gratifying accounts from those who participated in our previous test and the unanimous expression is that the "Harlene Hair Drill" undoubtedly improves and benefits the hair, no matter what form of hair weakness and decay it is suffering from.

Quality and quantity are both greatly in evidence even after the week's free test, and afford the most conclusive proof of the eventual excellence to be attained by a thorough course.

The proprietors of this famous and celebrated preparation, universally known as Edwards' "Harlene," therefore, invite everyone whose hair is weak, deficient, or faulty to subject their remedy to the week's test alluded to, and are confident that those who do so will be able to report a most manifest improvement.

Edwards' "Harlene" is no new, untried preparation, but is the great hair specific, of which Royal and other distinguished personages speak in terms of the highest approbation, and there is no corner of the world from which testimony to its remarkable value and efficacy has not been forthcoming.

Readers desirous of having proved to them the possibilities of hair cultivation under proper conditions are invited therefore to fill up and send in the annexed application form, a receipt of which the proprietors will forward their special free gift



A typical case where a short course of "Hair Drill" will prove beneficial.

bottle of "Harlene," their interesting booklet on hair drill and full directions for use.

"Harlene" can always be obtained at Chemists and Stores the world over.

No greater mistake can be made than to resort to internal remedies which only ruin the constitution, or to use cheap, worthless remedies which will but aggravate hair decay an unhealthiness.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co. 95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Dear Sirs,

Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of "HARLENE" for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill. I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.

Name

Address

YOUNGS,

RYLAND STREET: WORKS,
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF

LONDON PATTERN ROPE PULLEY BLOCKS.

Blocks for hain, Hemp and Wires Rope, Cranes, Lifting Jacks, Hoisting Crabs, &c.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE, NO.72. 72.

BARLING'S REGISTERED EB WB TRADE MARK. PIPES.

MANUFACTURED IN LONDON FROM THE FINEST QUALITY BRIAR ROOT.

RENOWNED FOR THEIR BEAUTIFUL FINISH AND COOL SMOKING.

TO BE OBTAINED AT ALL CIGAR STORES.

See each Pipe is Stamped BARLING'S MAKE. ESTABLISHED 1812.

Mellin's Food

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
REQUIRES NO COOKING.
Is adapted for the use of all infants from birth

Send for sample and the valuable work for Mothers, entitled "THE CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to—

Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd. Karachee: Messrs. Ewart, Ryrie & Co.
Calcutta: Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. Madras: Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd.
Cocanada: Messrs. Hall, Wilson, & Co. Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Black & Co.
Colombo: Messrs. Carsill's, Ltd.

Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.

BENGER'S FOOD

Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk, is all food.

It is distinguished from others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed. It can be served prepared to suit the exact physical condition of the person for whom it it intended.

Benger's Food is for infants, invalids, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JULY 27.] [BOMBAY, JULY 28.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols ...	86 7/8	1/8	
3 do.	Rentes ...	95 3/4		unchgd
2½ do.	Sterling Loan ...	93 1/2		1/4
2½ do.	Govt. Securities ...	63	1/16	
*Bar Silver in London	...	24 3/16		1/16
Do.	do. 2 months' hence	24 3/16		1/16
Do.	in New York ...	58 3/8		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris	...	25·13		1/2
Do. do.	do. ... Berlin	20·40 1/4		unchgd
Do. do.	do. New York	4·37 1/8	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate		2 1/2	since 28th May	
Do.	Short London Bills	1 3/8		unchgd
Do.	3 months' sight Indian Bank Bills	2 3/8		unchgd
Do.	6 months' sight			unchgd
Do.	3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	1 7/8		unchgd
Do.	6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...		3/4		unchgd
Do. 7day	Market Loans	1		unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 3 23-32d. unchgd.
Bar Gold per oz. 77/10 unchanged.
*Closing tone of Silver:—Quiet.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Quiet and easier.
Futures	...Easier.
East Indian	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Quiet.
Total Sales ...	...5,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	300
Imports	...6,000
Mid-Americans ...	...5·89—9·7
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	7 11/16 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·16	5·19	5·08	5·02	4·97
—03	—05	—02	—02	—02
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	
4·95	4·93	4·94	4·95	
—01	—03	—02	—02	

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	5,000
Do. do. last year ...	1,200
Exports to Great Britain	9,000
Do. to Continent	2,000
Spot Cotton—10·50 unchgd.	
Futures—Month of Oct....9·33+06	Declined early owing to unfavorable cables and advanced later on bull support and short covering.
Do do. Dec...9·19+06	

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—10 1/2 unchgd
Futures—Month of Oct. 9·32+02
Do. do. Dec. 9·21+02
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat.—Quiet.
Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs.—1,650,000.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED:—
Yellow Gujarat per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex ship 58
July-Aug.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.
Linseed :—
Tone of Linseed—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¼ unchanged.
Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 13 1/2.
Months of Shipment—August.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber 3 10¼—Value.
Metals :—
Arrivals :—"Tata"—"Wellington."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
3 Boxes Gold Bullions.	2,26,992	Sydney	National Bk.
4 Boxes Sov.....	3,80,000	Durban	C. Khushal...
2 Packages Sov...	12,000	Jeddah.....	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [28TH JULY, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 28th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 3 per cent. „ 16th July.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. „ 23rd „
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. „ 14th „

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 2 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The market opened steady at 1s. 3 27-32d. T. T., 1s. 3 7-8d. on demand and 1s. 4d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Only a small business is reported and at the close rates are unchanged. The Government are again offering one million pounds sterling at 1s. 3 29-32d. on demand so that for the present rates will remain steady. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight...	... 1s. 4d.
Do. 6 months' sight—	... 1s. 4 5/32d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	157 3/4
Do 2 months' sight. Marks	127
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	134
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	177¼

Government Paper :—

The Market opened to-day at 95 9-16 for cash and first settlement and 95 3-8 for the second settlement. The tendency of the Market has been weak and at the close quotations are 3-16 down. A few budlee transactions are reported at 3-16 in favour of the buyers for the second settlement. Calcutta market is steady at 95 11-16 ready and 95 9-16 for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	.. Rs. 95·7
1st Settlement	... „ 95·7
2nd Settlement	... „ 95·4

Bullion :—

Bar silver in London on Monday closed 1-8 down at 24 3-16 for cash and delivery forward in two months; while New York was 1-8 down at 52 3-8. Locally the market has been closed. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	6	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	6	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	3	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The bazaar remains closed, and the strike of coolies at Colaba continues. Business is therefore practically at a standstill and our quotations are nominal.

QUOTATIONS :—	OLD CROP. Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	224	July-August
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti.	217	„
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon.	209	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	203	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	203	„
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	196	„
F. G. M. G. Khandesh ...	191	„
Fine M. G. Khandesh ...	197	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	190	„
Good Westerns ...	197	„
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	227	„

NEW CROP.	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	244/5	March/09
Good M. G. Broach ...	237/8	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	217	Jan/09
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	209	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	201	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	201	„
Fine M. G. Muttia... ...	196	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	190	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	195	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	187	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	178	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Firm.
Estimated Sales	5,000 bales.
Total Imports	8,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.
5·51	5·24	5·12	5·07	5·02
		+05		
D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar-Apl.	
5·00	4·98	4·99	5·00	
		+05		

London, July 27.—The Bombay Mail of the 11th instant arrived at Brindisi, morning 24th instant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The seeds and wheat markets are closed.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—		
Bombay		1,390
India		64
Indian Specie Bank		54 to 54½
Mills :—		
David		355
Kohinoor		737½
Manockji Petit		3,137½
Presses :—		
New Mofussil		640
Miscellaneous :—		
Alcock Ashdown & Co. ...		310
Badham Pile & Co		127
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary		337½
The Bombay E. S. & T. Co.'s. Ltd. Pref.		158½
Treacher & Co.		585
Jost Fan Co.		70 X D
Railways :—		
Ahmedabad-Prantej		572½
Amritsar-Pattia... ...		117
Tapti-Valley		422½

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	4,932 bales.
Wheat	8,502 cwts.
Linseed	1,337 „
Rapeseed	2,202 „
Gingellyseed	171 „
Poppyseed	3,293 „
Groundnuts	289 „
Castorseed	7,577 „
Rice	405 „
Myrabolams	2,214 „
Cottonseed	8,221 „
Mowraseed	5,410 „
Gram	5,092 „
Joowar	50 „
Maize	nil

THE CHINA YARN MARKET.

HONGKONG.

Messrs. Phirozsha B. Petit and Co. writes from Hongkong, on July 10 :—

Our last circular was dated the 26th June.

At time of last writing and for a whole week previously, there were gloomy anticipations of a depressed yarn market, but events have since dispelled misgivings and we have to record a steady market throughout for the past fortnight.

The earlier days of the period under review saw some importers exhibiting anxiety resulting in hasty sales at last mail's quotations. The steadiness of the clearances, accounting for no less than 8,000 bales, promptly steadied the nerves of importers whose firmer attitude, coupled with regularity in demand, gradually established an advance in prices of from dol. 1 to dols. 2 per bale, at which several settlements were effected. Paucity of stock in dealers' hands maintains inquiry for the more desirable spinnings, which close steady at quotations.

The flooded districts along the North and West Rivers are receiving daily reliefs from Canton and Hongkong. The measures organised by the charitable societies in both these centres are on a scale commensurate with the extent of the calamity. If the present relief work is maintained there is little doubt that the peasantry of the two Kwang provinces will soon be rehabilitated in their sources and the inhabitants within the afflicted districts once again restored in their productive and consumptive powers.

No. 20s.—Business was done in selected threads at an advance of dol 1/2 to dol 1 on last mail's rates.

No. 16s.—A few selected threads changed hands at last mails prices.

No. 12s.—Not in much demand. Some business in selected threads was reported at an advance of dol. 1 to dol. 2 per bale.

No. 10s.—In good request at an advance of dol. 1 to dols. 2.

Nos. 8s. and 6s.—No business done.

The market closes steady.

Sales :—3,900 bales of No. 10s., 1,075 bales of No. 12s., 200 bales of No. 16s., and 1,825 bales of No. 20s. ; in all about 7,000 bales.

Arrivals :—Per steamers "Gregory Apcar" (from Calcutta), and "Wakamiya Maru," "Capri," and "Marmora" (from Bombay) of about 7,500 bales.

Unsold Stock :—About 22,000 bales.
Uncleared stock :—About 12,000 bales.
Exchange :—We quote to-day as follows :—

India	T. T.	at Rs.	137 1-4 per cent.
„	Demand	„ Rs.	137 3-4 per cent.
London	T. T.	„ Sh.	1.9/13/64= dols.
„	Demand	„ Sh.	1.9 7/64= dols.
Shanghai.....		„ Tls.	74 5/8= dols. 100
Silver		at	24 11/16d. per oz.

SHANGHAI.

The same firm reports from Shanghai, July 4th.

During the period under review the enquiry for Indian yarns has continued good and a fairly large business has transpired. As the stock of Chinese cotton is small, rates for the local and Japanese yarns have been firm and in sympathy prices for Indian yarn have been well maintained for almost all counts excepting No. 12s. which has depreciated Tael ½ to Tael 1 per bale. No. 10s. was most in demand and Szechuen, Tientsin and New Chwang took up the bulk of this count amongst themselves. Clearances have again continued satisfactory, which proves a genuine demand from consuming centres. The tone of the market at the close is strong.

No. 10s—Szechuen paid most attention to this count. Tientsin and Newchwang were also responsible for the purchase of a fairly large number. Sales about 5,000 bales.

No. 12s.—Kinkiang and Chinkiang bought about 1,000 bales.

No. 16s.—Kinkiang and Chinkiang were the principal buyers of this yarn also. About 450 bales changed hands.

No. 20s.—Szechuen was the principal buyer, whereas Kinkiang and Hankow bought a few small lots only. About 1,000 bales were taken up.

Total sales of Indian yarn during the fortnight about ..... 7,450 bales.
Arrivals of Indian yarn during the fortnight about ..... 8,902 bales.
Estimated unsold stock about..... 30,000 bales.
„ sold but uncleared stock about ..... 12,000 bales.

CLOSING RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On India	T.T.	Rs. 183½	per Tls. 100
„ Hongkong	„	Tls. 73½	per Dol. 100
„ London	„	2s. 5 1/16d.	per Tl. 1

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 29th July.

462 STRENGTH.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted as follows :—

No. 1161 Gr. A A Webb
No. 1162 Gr. J Fisher
No. 1163 Gr. W Jayce } No 2 Company.
No. 1164 Gr. A Page
No. 1165 Gr. C W Warden
No. 1166 Gr. E Butt } No 1 Company.
No. 1167 Gr. G Collyer

463 PARADE.

The party for outpost duty will parade at the Fort Head Quarters at 8-30 a.m. on Thursday the 30th Instant. Dress.—Khaki uniform and Helmets.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 29th July.

278.—Detail for the week ending 1st proximo :—

To-day Wednesday, 29th Inst—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 5 p.m.

Thursday, 30th Inst—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 7-45 a. m.

"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

"M" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-15 p.m.

Friday, 31st Inst—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-50 p.m.

Subject for the week—Physical Training without Arms.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	2	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	2	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	0	25
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	0	0	12
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour.....	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	6
Total.....	7	3	89

Total plague deaths to date.. 143,777
This date last year 0 1 77

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
3	3

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rats campaign :—

July 28th, 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	53	25	0
B	131	102	11
C	69	50	2
D	32	10	1
E	191	85	3
F & G	56	1	0
Total to date...	522	273	17
Total rats killed.....			795

A curious suggestion, says the "Manchester Guardian," is made by the Commercial Attache to the British Embassy at Tokio in his Report on the trade of Japan. He hints that part of the camphor offered as Foochow camphor may not be of Chinese origin, but may have been smuggled over from the Japanese island of Formosa. He admits that, on the face of it, the idea seems an absurd one, but thinks that the extraordinary growth of the Chinese export justifies the supposition. Whether there is any real ground for the suggestion or not, the fact remains that Chinese camphor is in much better supply on the London market than formerly, and the question has often been asked where it all comes from. Both Japanese and Chinese camphor are meeting a serious rival in the synthetic product, which is now an article of everyday commerce, and there is little likelihood of a substantial advance in price unless some unforeseen circumstance arises.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,385
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 „	63½ xd.
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 „	1,470
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1,130
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 „ 14 „	62½ 18
Specie Bank	100	50	5 „	54 xd.
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 „	253
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	13 „	£52
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 „	£18¾
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor.....	£25	£25 £12·10	6 „	£17½ xd £75¼ old issue new issue
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	670

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co.....	100	100		xd 310
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	½	15
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	127
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	336	10,100
Bombay Burma New Issue	625	675	82½	xd 2,550
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	159
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld.....	O. £10	£10	Nil.	143
Bombay Ice Mfg.	100	100	Nil.	29
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	910
Bombay Land and Building		500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 8	336½
Central India Mining Co., Limited	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	275
Delhi Flour.....	100	100	yr. 50	xd. 350
Empire of India Life Assurance	200	200	16	152
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	500	50	yr p.c. 17	110
John Roberts and Co	100	10	1½	20
Kemp and Co.....	100	100	divd 10	195
Kurrachee Landing..	200	175	yr. 14	215
Marcks and Co.....	200	75	12	150
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	10	137
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A.....	100	100	il.	25
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	500	50	p. c. 18½	185
Phillips and Co.....	100	30	...	33
Port Canning Co.....	40	40	p. c. 10	59
Shivrajpur	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	490
Syndicate	A. 10 B. 10	10 10	p. c. 25 Nil.	37 30
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8	30
Soonsiy and Co.....	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited	O. 75 D. 30 P. 150	£ 15 30 30	... ...	dis. 11½ dis. 5
Thackersand Co.....	100	100	p. c. 20	xd 260
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 34
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	585

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	475
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	165
Assur Veerjee.....	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	195
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	615
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	700
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	470
Century	500	500	50	375
Central India	500	500	85	1,735
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill..	700	700	50	1,080
Coronation Mills.....	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	260
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	98
Crown	500	500	qr. 80	1,500
Currimbhoy.....	1,000	1,000	50	xd 935
David	250	250	20	358½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	610
Empress	500	500	25	310
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,330
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	515
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	480
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton....	500	500	15	150
Indian Manufg.....	1,000	1,000	35	640
Indo-China Manufg..	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	325
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	162
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 35	385
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	1,050
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	720
Kohinoor	500	500	25	732½
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	1,000	80	1,380
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,145
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	xd 2925
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	.....	53½
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	.....	70
New Great Eastern..	200	200	Nil.	182½
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	675
Phoenix	100	100	5	xd 100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	620
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	325
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	830
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p. c. 10	915
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	560
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,400
S. Mahraths.....	250	250	20	190
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,135
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi.....	500	500	45	xd 1,305
Textile.....	500	500	30	1,175
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	50	750
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	20	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar	750	750	125	2,200
Albert (Kurrachee)...	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	92½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	26	200
Broach City.....	200	200	14	225
Fort	475	475	22½	270
French.....	500	500	35	xd. 510
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	50	480½
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	15	115
Hingelee	100	100	6	110
Indian Cotton.....	125	125	11½	130
Khangaum	400	400	25	330
Mahamdpura Ctn ...	125	125	7½	100
Makuva	200	200	Nil.	150½
Mercantile	125	125	Nil.	57
Manmar Manufg.....	250	250	25	282½
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,020
New Monfussil Co...	400	400	50	640
New Berar	500	500	40	495
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	495
Oomri	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon	500	500	30	330
Sind and Punjab Co.	1,000	1,000	140	1,400
Siad	400	400	35	720
Surat City	200	200	24	230
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	80	1,015
Wardhwan G. & P...	150	50	12	125

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	6 p. c.	xd 572½
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 „	117
Tapti Valley Railway Company.....	500	500	4 „	420
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 „	xd 104

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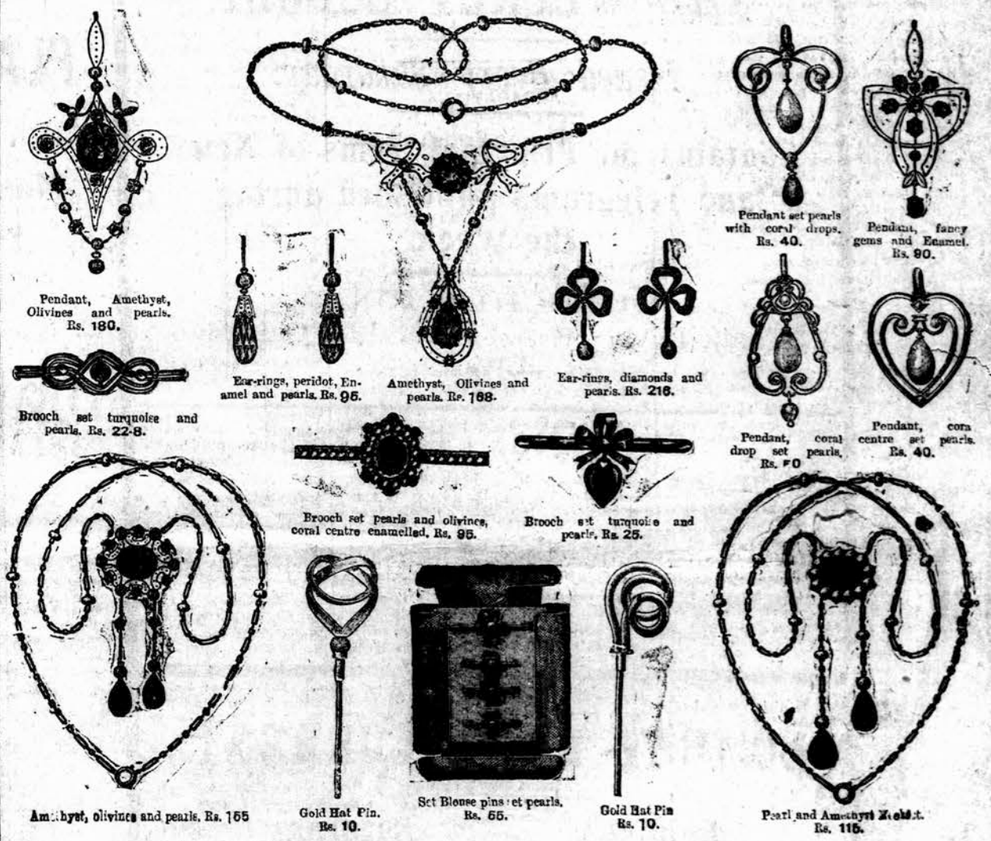
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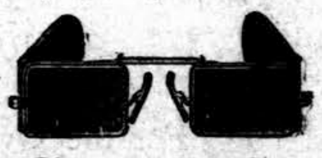
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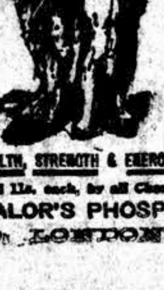
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